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WRITERS' UNIONS END MEETING; AGREEMENTS SIGNED

AU031255 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Mar 84 p 1

["(PK)"-CTK-signed report: "Strengthening Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague, 30 Mar -- The 20th meeting of representatives of the writers' unions of Bulgaria, Cuba, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and Czechoslovakia, which was devoted, above all, to literature's share in the struggle for peace as the basic task of today, and also to rearing young writers in civic and creative activity, was concluded this Friday [30 March] in Prague.

At the conclusion of the 20th session of representatives of the writers' organizations of socialist countries, the heads of all delegations were received by Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary.

In a friendly talk Comrade Havlin highly appraised the results of the meeting, which has contributed toward further deepening, the cooperation of the writers' organizations in socialist countries in their common effort to strengthen the significant role of socialist literature in the fight for peace and for rearing new generations of writers devoted to our socialist system. He underscored the significance of international cooperation between the writers' organizations for the support of the peace policy pursued by the Soviet Union and by other countries of the socialist community.

The reception was attended by Jan Kozak, chairman of the Czechoslovak Writers' Union.

The same day two bilateral treaties were signed in Prague on the cooperation of writers' organizations in the years 1984-1985; on the basis of the Agreement on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation, the Treaty between the Czechoslovak Writers' Union and the Polish Writers' Union (one of the first treaties concluded by the new writers' union in Poland) has now been realized; and also the treaty between the Czechoslovak writers' organization and the Romanian Writers' Union was realized on the basis of the Executive Plan for the Agreement on Cultural Cooperation Between the Governments of the Romanian Socialist Republic and the CSSR.

The same evening a farewell ceremony for the participants in the meeting was held in the Polish Information and Cultural Center. Warsaw, the capital of the Polish People's Republic, will host the next session.

SOCIALIST UNIVERSITIES' ECONOMICS CONFERENCE

AU041039 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Apr 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ND) -- A 3-day multilateral conference of the GDR Ministry for University and Technical School Affairs with rectors of universities and advanced schools of economics from 10 socialist countries began on Monday at the "Bruno Leuschner" university for economics in Berlin. The consultations will concentrate on the demands of the 1990's on communist education and training of economists.

REPORT OF SS-20'S IN BULGARIA CALLED 'FALSE'

AU041841 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] The Vienna Daily KURIER carries a report asserting that [word indistinct] of the Warsaw Pact in connection with NATO'S rearmament has also affected Bulgaria, where the Soviet Union intends to or has already delpoyed its SS-20 missiles, which are targeted against Greece, Turkey, and North Africa. According to competent Soviet military circles, all this is a fabrication devoid of any foundation, TASS reports. This false report was disseminated in [words indistinct] Turkey when the NATO Nuclear Planning Group was in session. The session has discussed some issues connected with the deployment of U.S. missiles in other NATO member-countries such as the Netherlands and Belgium. [sentence indistinct]

RUDE PRAVO: U.S. MAKES SALT AGREEMENTS WORTHLESS

LD041213 PRAGUE CTK in English 1105 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- West German Social Deomocratic Party disarmament expert Karsten Voigt has expressed his party's concern over the U.S. intention to suspend observance of the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, SALT II next year, today's RUDE PRAVO said.

The paper pointed out that the current U.S. Administration has been cynically pulling down the whole system of Soviet-U.S. agreements on strategic arms limitation laboriously built from the end of the 1960's to the end of the 1970's.

However, SALT II is not the only treaty Washington refused to ratify, RUDE PRAVO said and added that through its plans for building a space anti-missile system aimed at an "unpunishable" first nuclear strike against the Soviet Union and its allies, the United States has made also the 1972 Soviet-U.S. treaty a worthless scrap of paper.

The Reagan administration behaves as if no treaties, commitments and norms existed. The West German SPD has rightly asked what risks threaten Western Europe when it ties its future to a country which, pursuing its imperialist interests, tramples on signed agreements and generally recognized principles of relations among states, RUDE PRAVO stressed and added that in the present nuclear age, it is risky indeed to have such an ally.

MBFR TALKS DENOUNCED AS 'DEMAGOGICAL FARCE'

AU030825 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 23 Mar 84 p 4

[Maksim Sinemati article: "The Vienna Bargainings, a New Bridge of Contact Between Washington and Moscow"]

[Text] Talks were recently resumed in Vienna between the delegations of NATO and the Warsaw Pact on the so-called reduction of troops and armament in central Europe. These talks, just like the Geneva talks on medium- and long-range missiles, were interrupted about 3 months ago after continual and reciprocal accusations by Washington and Moscow over the disruption of the "balance of power" and efforts to win military superiority over each other. The talks were resumed under new conditions created in Europe and new conditions in the relations between the two imperialist superpowers after the deployment of American Pershing II and cruise nuclear missiles and Soviet SS-20 missiles. This fact is very meaningful.

Despite all the thunder they release against each other, the two superpowers have accepted the existing situation, the present level of troops and armament in central Europe, and they are sitting at the table to continue their bargainings.

Both sides proceeded with their talks on the basis of "proposals" recently made by the two blocs. The Warsaw Pact demands the withdrawal of 13,000 American troops, while it states that it is ready to withdraw 20,000 Soviet troops. Meanwhile, the other bloc categorically demands that the latter figure should be 30,000 (each bloc has about 1 million troops in this area). The participants in these talks have emphasized in their declarations that the stands adopted by both sides are quite removed from each other and that there is very little chance of reaching an agreement. Thus, after emphasizing the fact that there are very few possibilities for the talks to progress, a Warsaw Pact spokesman pointed out that "our talks may be changed into an exchange of views." Meanwhile, the spokesman of the NATO military bloc, Hammond, emphasized that the discussion of the other side's proposals requires time. For his part, the West German participant declared that no results are expected from the talks because there are great disagreements over the number of the Warsaw Pact's troops and over the methods of controlling the reduction of troops and armament.

The Vienna talks, just like the Geneva talks, have definite political aims. On the one hand, they wish to create the impression among international public opinion that the imperialist superpowers are ready to talk about "disarmament," to divert the attention of the peoples and countries from the frenzied nuclear and conventional arms race, in which both NATO and the Warsaw Pact are engaged with their instruments of war. On the other hand, the talks serve as a "bridge of communication" between the United States and the Soviet Union to continue the bargainings at the expense of the peoples in order to establish within their possibilities (while they continue their efforts against each other) a balance of power which will secure for them a military monopoly over the others.

The peoples everywhere in the world, just like sound public opinion, are becoming increasingly doubtful about these types of demagogical farces. They are becoming an increasingly transparent mask which cannot cover up the frenzied arms race in which both imperialist superpowers are engaged. The Vienna talks began 10 years ago. What have they accomplished? Present-day Europe has been transformed into a gigantic depot of conventional and nuclear arms which are ready to explode. It should be emphasized that it is precisely toward this explosion that the two imperialist superpowers are advancing, if the peoples allow them to act.

REAGAN LETTER SHOWS U.S. PLANS SPACE ARMS RACE

DW041059 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] In a letter to Congress, U.S. President Reagan rejected negotiations on a treaty on the prevention of an arms race in outer space, arguing in this connection that such an agreement is not in the U.S. national interests. Guenter Leuschner comments on the significance and consequences of the U.S. President's stance.

The rejection of negotiations on the prohibition of the militarization of outer space, which had long been expected and has now been officially stated, is the most serious event since the beginning of the deployment of missiles in West Europe. Reagan has rejected a treaty which would prohibit the deployment of all types of weapons in outer space and guarantee the total demilitarization of outer space.

The Soviet Union has been proposing this for many years, and has been more urgently doing so following the U.S. President's March 1983 announcement of his star wars plans. It would not be difficult at this point to achieve such as agreement. It would be verifiable; we only have to want to have one. Reagan does not want such a treaty. He does not even want to negotiate one. There can be no doubt that no matter what happens, the U.S. Administration intends to extend the arms race to outer space, just as it forced through the deployment of its first-strike weapons in West Europe against all reasonable proposals. The parallels are obvious but the consequences of the latest step could turn out to be much more serious.

The militarization of outer space would be more than a quantitative continuation of the arms race. Some Western observers compare it to the production of the atom bomb and then the hydrogen bomb. At any rate, the United States wants to do something that increases the danger of nuclear war, complicates arms control negotiations, and makes the arms race even more uncontrollable. Washington's policy has become more unpredictable as a result of the official rejection of the Soviet negotiation offers.

As of yesterday there is nothing left of the new readiness for dialogue that Reagan announced on 16 January. Anyone who refuses to hold negotiations on such a serious issue does not want to conduct any serious negotiations at all. Washington's allies, who grasped at Reagan's January speech as at a straw, should also realize this. No matter what is said in the U.S. election campaign during the next few days and weeks, the rejection of this negotiations offer has exposed Reagan.

What are the political consequences of this new step, a step which threatens peace even more? Extending the arms race to outer space with all its unforeseeable consequences can still and must be prevented. However, this can only be pushed through against the will of the present Washington administration. This could perhaps be done by Congress by opposing Reagan's plan, but it is doubtful whether that would be sufficient. This can and should be done by the international peace movement. The U.S. allies also bear responsibility in this area.

SPD politician Karsten Voigt said in Bonn yesterday that if the United States were to stop observing regulations of the Salt II treaty, rescind the treaty banning anti-missile weapons, develop new antisatellite weapons, and accelerate the militarization of outer space, this would lead to a grave political crisis between the United States and West Europe. He added that the argument about so-called counterarmament would be, I quote--a light breeze in comparison to the storm which would then buffet Atlantic relations. Such a storm is necessary to force Washington to see reason, and it could prevent the absurd star wars plans.

REAGAN DOES NOT AIM AT DISARMAMENT AGREEMENTS

LD041208 Warsaw PAP in English 1104 GMT 4 Apr 84

[By Andrzej Razacher]

[Text] Warsaw 3 April — Never before has President Reagan so frankly and unequivocally proved that he virtually does not aim at disarmament agreements, as last Monday when he presented the U.S. Congress with a report which substantiates the need for building a system of anti-satellite weapons. The report rejects any Soviet proposals to start negotiations on a ban on building and having such systems.

The head of the White House has taken such a stand without even slightest attempt to find out, through any contact with the USSR, whether talks on preventing militarization of outer space have any chances for success. He simply rejected, in advance, known Soviet proposals on this issue, making no effort to present the U.S. counter-proposals. Something like this has never happened before on the rough road of East-West disarmament dialogue.

Overwhelmed with an obsession to implement his programme of "star wars", Reagan finds very poor arguments for rejecting Soviet proposals on negotiations.

Contrary to control and verification carried out on territories of agreeing states, outer space is exterritorial. Already today it is possible to place manned spacecrafts in this space. The crews of such stations could inspect those objects in earth orbit which are suspected of being designed to perform the role of anti-satellite weapons.

And why not to make use of experience of the joint Soviet-American commission set up under SALT treaties which provides a forum for both sides for a regular exchange of information on issues arousing their doubts.

Would not such a joint commission set up under the treaty on a ban on anti-satellite weapons be a proper forum for mutual exchange of technical information on objects put in orbits or even making their structural details available to each other?

One cannot find an answer to these questions without making an attempt at difficult but still possible negotiations. But such negotiations would be an obstacle to materializing the U.S. President's vision, as he most clearly thinks that he who will reign in outer space will also reign on the earth.

This vision is a great worry for the whole world, including the U.S. allies. Even Bonn is worried over Reagan's programme of "star wars", being afraid that it will lead to a split within NATO and will waste every possibility for East-West dialogue on disarmament.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER OUTLINES FOREIGN POLICY

AU042000 Rome ANSA in English 1952 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] (ANSA) Tirana, April 4 -- Albania will not seek rapprochement with either the Soviet Union or the United States but intends to establish or maintain friendly relations with all countries, especially neighboring states, according to a statement on Tirana government foreign policy made by Deputy Prime Minister Manush Myftiu.

Speaking here to the president of the ANSA news agency, Gianni Granzotto, and editor in chief Sergio Lepri, Myftiu qualified that his nation's relations with other countries must be based on noninterference and respect for the independence [words indistinct] Albania does not want relations with the Soviet Union and the United States, the deputy head of government continued and added [words indistinct] have done nothing other than (?plot) the overthrow of the Albanian Government and political system."

Closer to home, Myftiu affirmed that the Belgrade government is (?conducting a policy contrary) to its own interests and, after noting that a free and independent Albania is a factor for peace in the Balkans, insisted that agitation in Kosovo, in Yugoslavia, is not promoted by the Tirana government.

The situation in the Yugoslav region was described by the government official as that of two million Albanians, equal to two-thirds of the population of Albania itself, reacting to the backwardness of the economy and attempting to safeguard their national identity.

The deputy prime minister said: "We support these requests but we want good diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia and intensified trade exchanges." "What reason would we have for destabilizing Yugoslavia? To bring the Russians in?" he asked.

Moving on to the issue of relations with Albania's other neighboring nation, Greece, Myftiu declared: "We hope the Athens government might be more realistic. We want good neighbor relations. We are claiming nothing but we would also like Greece to not advance claims. The border cannot be touched", he insisted.

Albania, he said on another matter, is opposed to multilateral encounters because they lead to no conclusions. "We have also refused to join the recently revived project of the 'denuclearization' of the Balkans because we consider impossible from the very start an understanding among states one of which is a member of NATO and two of which are in the Warsaw Pact", the government authority said.

Referring to Italy, where Myftiu spent [words indistinct] student, he reported that relations were good as were the prospects for the development of ties in the trade and cultural areas. "We have decided to create an Italian chair at the University of Tirana and open up the high schools to the teaching of Italian. We have to try to understand each other", he said. [Words indistinct] economic relations between the two countries on either side of the Adriatic which have (?to be) exploited by the two sides, the deputy prime minister said. [words indistinct]

He concluded his remarks by noting: "We are a small country which intends to base itself on its own strength (?and) Italy is the closest country".

APPEAL TO RED CROSS FOR AID IN CITIZENS' RELEASE

AU041931 Sofia BTA in English 1913 GMT 4 Apr 84

["A Pressing Appeal" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, april 4 (BTA) -- Dr Kiril Ignatov, chairman of the Bulgarian Red Cross has sent a telegram to Mr Alexander Hay, - chairman of the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva in connection with the kidnapping of three Bulgarian specialists in the town of Sumbe, Angola, by a group of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] counterrevolutionary organization.

In the telegram it is insisted that the International Red Cross Committee make every necessary effort to free the Bulgarian citizens -- Dr Ekaterina Stoyanova and the teachers Lazarina Dimitrova and Emanuil Konstantinov. Hope is expressed that the International Red Cross Committee will make everything possible for their lives to be saved and for them to be let free.

KHRISTOV MEETS SFRY PREMIER, COUNTERPART

AU041859 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, April 4 (BTA Corr) -- Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, who is on a visit to Yugoslavia as a head of a Bulgarian trade delegation, was received today by Mrs Milka Planinc, chairman of the Federal Executive Council. At the meeting there were exchanged views on questions related to the two countries' economic relations. By noting the headway made in this sphere, both parties to the talks expressed wish for further developing of the good-neighbourly relations. They also expressed conviction that the deepening of the economic relations could contribute to this end.

At the talks Mr Khristo Khristov had with Mr Milenko Bojanic, secretary of foreign trade, there was made a thorough review of the economic cooperation and trade in 1983. Positive assessment was given to the results achieved so far.

Discussed were the possibilities for joint production and specialization in the sphere of the mechanical engineering, electronics and telecommunications, shipbuilding, hoisting and hauling and road building machines, automobile making, etc.

Special importance was attached to the necessity of extending the cooperation on the areas situated near the border. New settlement systems are planned to be included in the sphere of this kind of cooperation; some custom and other limitations are intended to be eliminated. It was agreed upon an agreement on these questions to be signed in near future.

In the protocol signed on the talks, there figure a number of mutual obligations in connection with the further specifying and extending of cooperation.

YORDANOV RETURNS FROM MALTA; DOCUMENTS SIGNED

AU041520 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Sofia, April 4 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian Government delegation led by Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture, returned from Malta. The head of the Bulgarian delegation was received by and had talks with Malta's President Agatha Barbara.

Mr Georgi Yordanov met also Mr Cornelo Bonici, deputy prime-minister, Mr Alex Trigona, minister of foreign affairs and culture, and other government officials. There was discussed a wide range of questions related to the further extending and strengthening of all-round relations between Bulgaria and Malta.

Mr Georgi Yordanov and Mr Alex Trigona, Malta's minister of foreign affairs and culture, signed a bilateral three-year exchange and cooperation plan in the spheres of culture, science, education and sport. There was also signed an intergovernment agreement for mutual doing away with the visas.

OGNYAN DOYNOV DEPARTS FOR FRG VISIT 2 APRIL

AU041036 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Apr 84 p 6

[Text] On 2 April Ognyan Doynov, minister of machine building, member of the BCP Central Committee, and secretary of the Central Committee, departed on a business visit to the FRG.

During his visit he will visit the International Technological Exhibition in Hannover and will have meetings and talks with the leaders of some companies with a view to expanding their cooperation with our economic organizations.

BCP GREETS IRAQI CP ON 50TH ANNIVERSARY

AU030859 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 March 84 pp 1, 6

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent the following telegram to the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee:

Dear comrades,

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Iraqi Communist Party, we pray you to accept the most cordial, comradely congratualations on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Communists, and all working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The Iraqi Communist Party developed and was tempered in the struggle waged by the Iraqi people for their national independence, against the plans of imperialism to transform the country into a base of aggression against the forces of peace and socialism. For as long as 50 years your party has been indefatigably struggling under difficult domestic and international conditions, under the invincible banner of Marxism-Leninism, under all manifestations of "left-wing" and right-wing opportunism, in defending the national and class interests of workers and peasants, as well as of all working people in your country, for their education in the spirit of internationalism and militant solidarity with the forces of socialism, progress, and peace throughout the world. As a result of this principled and consistent policy, the Iraqi Communist Party has won well-deserved prestige among the peoples' masses.

As a loyal detachment of the international communist and workers movement, the Iraqi Communist Party is contributing to the consolidation of this movement's unity on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The Iraqi Communist Party energetically resists the attacks of the most reactionary U.S. circles as well as those of their allies against the peace-loving and constructive policy of the socialist community countries, as well as the attempts of various imperialist centers to discredit the tremendous achievements of real socialism.

In considering the national and all-Arab struggle in their dialectic context, the Iraqi Communist Party is resolutely struggling against the American-Israeli occupation of the Arab territories and for the right of the Palestinian people to establish their own independent state on Palestinian soil under the leadership of the PLO, for the unification of all progressive and democratic forces in the Arab world in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction.

The Bulgarian Communists have feelings of real affection and solidarity for the Iraqi Communist Party and are deeply convinced that the fraternal relations existing between our two parties will continue to develop and expand upon the basis of the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the interest of both the Bulgarian and Iraqi peoples, in the interest of our joint struggle against the militarist policy of the most reactionary U.S. circles and their NATO allies which are threatening mankind with nuclear disaster.

On the occasion of your glorious jubilee, we wish you, dear comrades, new successes, in your struggle for the Iraqi people's happy future, for peace, democracy, and socialism.

Long live the Iraqi Communist Party!

Long live and strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the Iraqi Communist Party!

Iraqi CP History Traced

AU030852 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 March 84 p 5

[Peter Yonchev article: "Militant, Revolutionary Detachment" -- "On the 50th Anniversary of the Iraqi Communist Party"]

[Text] The Iraqi Communist Party [ICP] is celebrating its 50th anniversary today. It was founded on 31 March 1934 as a result of a historical necessity to create a Marxist-Leninist vanguard for the Iraqi workers class. The ICP has for as long as half a century been a loyal defender and exponent of the national and class interests of the Iraqi working people.

Born in the epoch of national liberation struggles against the British colonizers following the declaration of independence of the country, the ICP continued to march in the front ranks of class struggles for the defense of the working Iraqi people's vital interests and for the overthrow of the reactionary monarchist regime, for the achievement of true national and economic independence. The ICP waged a consistent struggle to liquidate foreign military bases from Iraq and for the country's withdrawal from the Baghdad Pact, which was concocted by the imperialists for the cancellation of agreements signed with international oil monopolies, which were not based on equal rights, as well as for a democratic solution of the country's national issue.

In its difficult and heroic struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction, the ICP passed through hard trials and lost innumerable lives. On the occasion of its glorious 50th anniversary, we remember with reverance the heroic ICP leaders who perished in this struggle, such as Jusuf Salman Fakhad, Salim Adil, and their comrades in arms who perished under the banner of communist ideals. All communists throughout the world will remember the words of Jusuf Salman Fakhad, Georgi Dimitrov's diciple and fellow-worker, brilliant secretary of the ICP, who declared as follows with manly courage to his executors on the gloomy morning of 14 February 1949: "Communism is stronger than death, it is not afraid of the gallows."

History showed that despite the terror and heavy losses, the party always succeeded in restoring the unity of its ranks and did not stop its work among the masses even for one day. This lofty principledness, this readiness for sacrifice of the Iraqi Communists to which they devoted themselves for the sake of their people's well-being won the trust and respect of all patriotic and democratic forces in the country, regardless of their ethnic origins or religious affiliation.

As a loyal detachment of the international communist movement from the time of its very establishment to this day, the ICP is unrelentingly contributing to the consolidation of the unity of this movement and is defending the purity of Marxist-Leninist teaching, as well as consistently declaring itself against any manifestations of "left-wing" and right-wing opportunism. The ICP indefatigably educated its members and the working masses in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and militant solidarity with the struggle of the workers class throughout the world, in the spirit of a consistent support for peoples who are struggling for their national liberation, for social progress, for peace, and socialism.

As a passionate propagandist of the successes of real socialism, the ICP indefatigably struggles for the development and consolidation of friendship and cooperation among the Arab peoples and the Soviet Union, as well as the other socialist community countries.

Along with all progressive and democratic forces in the world, the Iraqi Communists resolutely express their will for peace and international security and angrily denounce the adventurous misanthropic policy of the United States and its NATO allies as well as their course in the arms race and their exacerbation of the international situation, a course which threatens mankind with a devastating nuclear war. Educated in the spirit of the most solid traditions of the Arab national liberation movement, the ICP consistently fights against the Israeli aggression against the Arab peoples, which is supported by the United States, as well as against the military presence of the United States and NATO in the Middle East, against the persistent Israeli occupation of the Arab territories. The ICP unrelentingly supports the irrevocable right of the Arab people of Palestine to establish their own, independent state under the leadership of the PLO.

Traditional, fraternal relations exist between the BCP and the ICP, relations which are built upon the solid basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interest of the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement, in the interest of the joint struggle against imperialism and reaction.

On the occasion of the glorious 50th anniversary of the ICP, Bulgarian Communists and all working people in our country are expressing their solidarity with the militant detachment of the international communist and workers movement and wish the Iraqi Communists successes in the struggle for peace and socialism, against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction, in defending the working people's vital interests.

NEED FOR CLASS-PARTY LINE IN LITERATURE, ARTS

AU031540 Warsaw NOWE DROGI in Polish No 3, Mar 84 pp 146-158

[Article by Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee: "About Cultural Policy"]

[Excerpts] All throughout its long history, the BCP has devoted great attention to the spiritual and aesthetic aspects of life.

Dymitur Blagoev, the founder of the Marxist party of the Bulgarian proletariat and its long-time leader, saw in literature and art "some of the best ways by which the community can get to know itself" and "by which the necessary needs of society can be met" in its progress and development. That is why he regarded those aspects as "irreplaceable weapons" in the class struggle.

Improving the management and administration of artistic culture is an important activity in the sphere of art and culture. This activity has been given constant attention by the BCP, especially during the implementation of its April line and policy. In that way, all issues of literature and art are directly interconnected and depend on the correct solution of the problem of improvements in question.

The qualitative, substantial, and ideological aspects of creative artistic work and cultural activities as well as the exacting criteria of their social effectiveness are of first-class significance in implementing and improving the party management of artistic culture and constitute the key problem of this management. The party's concern for creative cadres and for setting up the best possible ideological-theoretical and professional training and activity is closely linked to the aforementioned issues.

Creating the art that is based on and developed from the positions of Marxist-Leninist methodology is the most crucial element in that connection. The BCP thinks it is wrong to be exclusively interested in the political views of creative people and to ignore the ideological and aesthetic contents and social role of their creative work. That is because creative work is in fact the creative worker's true life. Creative work remains, and it is mainly through it that the creative worker makes his impact on present and future generations.

In the present situation of an acute ideological struggle, we have to consider the renewed attempts by our ideological adversaries to influence our creative people and to win them over to their side. All that is responsible for the fact that creative people develop clear and consistent class-party attitudes as the foundation of their activities, positions, personal lives, and socially committed artistic work.

Realizing that literature and art are "some of the most complex forms of ideology" with specific features and obeying the Leninist precept that the artistic-creative process is a managed process and that "we should administer this process most closely in line with a plan and develop its results," after its April 1956 plenum, our party once again stressed the need to intensify and improve the party management in that complex and typical sphere and to halt the practice of "pedantic spoon-feeding or brutal interference."

Evaluating the great significance and weight of that issue, in his lecture on the spiritual questions that he read in the Academy of the Social Sciences and Social Management in 1983, Comrade Todor Zhivkov again stressed: "Our party accurately professes the Leninist views in that it is for the freedom of creative work on the principles of socialist realism. It supports original searches and a variety of styles and individual forms of expression. It is against a protective umbrella spread by administration and against brutal interference in the process of creation. However, literature and art are to us a part of the all-party and all-proletarian cause, and under the present conditions, a part of our all-national cause. That is why the party is waging a persevering struggle to ensure that the creative process continues to develop under the banner of the common struggle for the triumph of communism."

Artistic criticism is one of the basic ways and means by which the party manages that process and promotes its development in the right direction. Even Dymitur Blagoev formulated and defined our party's position on the nature, role, and place of literary and artistic criticism.

"It goes without saying," he said, "that the aim of criticism is not to teach the writers how to write, because the ability to write is determined by the writers themselves as well as their knowledge. The main aim of criticism is to define the basic idea or 'secret' of a literary work, to strengthen this idea, to lay bare its worth, and to show how far the idea has been embodied into the necessary form and how far it is consistent with reality. Criticism will fail if it is not clear and accurate and if it sidesteps the issues for any reason at all."

The class-party criterion is the only correct criterion that is able to prevent the sidestepping of issues and the departure from the objective truth. That is why the BCP has always fought and will fight for the consistent and unbending continuation of the class-party line in literature and art and in their evaluation by artistic criticism.

Our party also regards artistic criticism as an effective form of party management and as an instrument in the class struggle for spiritual and aesthetic values. "There are many and extremely varied forms of the party management of creative work" Comrade Todor Zhivkov said. "Criticism is the most effective of those forms. Criticism has always been and will always be an instrument of the struggle between the classes for the ideological-political management of literature and art until a classless communist society is built."

Real progress has taken place in this regard in the past few years. The professional, analytical, and thematic ability of artistic criticism has greatly increased. The older and middle-age generations have been joined by younger people, whose importance is increasing. The 12th BCP Congress positively evaluated all that and put forward the postulate that one-sided analyses practiced by some critics should be dropped, that the specifically historical approach should not be neglected, and that the idolatrous artistic criticism that for various reasons ignores reality should be combatted.

The Leninist thesis about two cultures, especially about creating an internationalist culture, is of basic significance on formulating and implementing the April cultural policy of the BCP with regard to our international relations and cooperation. Coming out against the bourgeois slogan of "national-cultural autonomy," which is aimed at dividing the proletariat and its culture, Lenin said that the workers of all nationalities should jointly defend complete freedom and equality, because they guarantee true culture. "Workers continue to create their own internationalist culture that has been prepared for a long time by those who proclaim freedom and by those who fight oppression," Lenin said. "They are substituting a new style of the unity of the working people of all nationalities -- there is no place for any privileges in this unity -- for the old world of national oppression, national discord, and national alienation."

In his speech in October 1981 at a solemn session dedicated to the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said that "Bulgaria's membership in the socialist community is of decisive importance for the country" and that "the great Soviet Union is our most faithful ally and friend." The homogenous economic base of our socialist system and our political membership in the world socialist community are the objective foundations of our spiritual unification and of our active contacts and cooperation with the socialist countries in the field of culture.

The implementation of the "Program for Further Development and Intensification of Cooperation and Artistic and Cultural Rapproachement Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR" constitutes a new mighty incentive for promoting spiritual exchanges between our countries and peoples, joint creative initiatives, and scientific research in the field of art, culture, and our international activities in this regard.

It can be said most convincingly that our long-time planning has created and continues to create increasingly more favorable conditions for extensive and important joint measures taken by Bulgaria, the USSR, and third countries to mark important events.

Our cultural cooperation with other fraternal socialist countries is becoming increasingly more stimulating. As the Fourth Congress of Bulgarian Culture asserted, days of culture, music, drama, and literature have been jointly held in the past few years on the basis of unilateral and multilateral contacts with the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, the MPR, and PPR, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the CSSR. The ever richer contents and forms of our cultural dialogue in which state, social, and creative institutions and organizations continue to participate, help create increasingly better conditions for the action unity of our socialist cultures and for further spiritual development of our peoples and enable us to score successes in the struggle against bourgeois ideology.

Our cultural contacts and cooperation with fraternal Poland are becoming increasingly more extensive and productive. Bulgaria is one of those countries that were first to establish diplomatic, economic, and cultural relations with the PPR. Accords, agreements, and plans for cultural cooperation between our two countries were signed in 1947, 1969, 1975, and 1979. The most valuable works of Polish literature have been translated or are being translated into Bulgarian. Polish music, plastic arts, movies, and so on are well known to our people. In 1981 we signed a 5-year plan for joint activities. That plan corresponds to a new phase in the development of Bulgarian-Polish cultural relations -- going over to more intensive activities in line with the much higher potential and requirements of our cooperation, which will be more effective as a result.

Socialist Bulgaria's spiritual blossoming gives us the right to speak in our country and abroad of a "new golden age" of Bulgarian culture. The celebrations to mark the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state in 1981 were a good opportunity to sum up our cultural and all other achievements from our own viewpoint and from the viewpoint of other countries. As the concluding session of the All-National Celebratoins Committee stated, "the anniversary and the implementation of the national anniversary program have raised our people's thinking of history to a higher level and have increased their sense of pride in the enormous progress of socialist Bulgaria."

Our socialist blossoming during the April period of Bulgaria is the greatest achievement of our history of 13 centuries, especially in the field of culture. The BCP's April cultural and general policy is an original class and creative policy. Its further implementation will ensure the blossoming of socialist Bulgaria and of our native socialist culture.

PROFESSOR PRAISES 'BRILLIANT' ZHIVKOV LECTURES

AU041414 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Apr 84 pp 1, 9

[Article by Prof Dr Toncho Trendafilov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO commentator: "Marxism-Leninism in Action"]

[Text] "Socialism has transformed the intellectuals sphere from the privilege of an elite to the asset and field of self-realization of the broadest strata, thus multiplying the opportunities for training a developed and many-sided individual as well as for the impact of this individual on the material sphere."

(Todor Zhivkov, from his "Fourth Lecture to the Students and Teachers of the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Administration of the BCP Central Committee).

Comrade Todor Zhivkov's scientific-theoretical work plays a particular role in the recent and most recent history of Bulgaria. It reflects with overwhelming strength the wealth of the invigorating April policy, it captivates our imagination with its eminently topical character, with its daring, and with the fascinating, large scope of interests that compete with the energy invested in each line....

This creative energy stemming from each line is a result of the historical truth that permeates the decisions of the historical April plenum; it is energy emanating from the experience of class struggles.

Having started its work on 2 April 1956 under Comrade Todor Zhivkov's leadership, the plenum liberated the party's and people's creative genius from the paralyzing impact of dogmatism, from an excessive use of quotations, and from voluntarism, which were thriving like harmful weeds as a result of the personality cult, which is alien to Marxism-Leninism.

For as long as 28 years the April strategy has been implemented in gigantic achievements and has been acting as a powerful accelerator of our overall social development. This is an accelerator that does not admit routine and stagnation. It is an accelerator that demands supreme efforts from the party's collective mind so that the problems of our social development may be timely uncovered and scientifically analyzed.

A brilliant answer to this vitally important demand is contained in the theoretical work of the architect of the April line.

These works are by no means the speculative intellectual exercises of a thinker living in his ivory tower. They do not represent a collection of abstract theories on the world's present and future. Every new speech, report, lecture, article, or interview coming from Comrade Todor Zhivkov is irrevocably marked by topicality and reflects the stormy pace of the new life that our heroic people are building with inspiration and love.

This is precisely why the works of a leader of long standing characterized by dynamic vitality, such as Todor Zhivkov, are accepted as the exciting chronical of a glorious, restless epoch of creative strength marked by remarkable achievements.

This characterization particularly applies to the recent lectures given by the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee to the teachers and students of the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Administration. Collected in several medium-sized booklets these lectures reflect with brilliant mastership the crucial problems of the construction of mature society in our country during the period following the 12th BCP Congress on the broad basis of our socialist experience.

The preparations for and the decisions adopted at the recent BCP National Conference and the scientifically founded tenets on the problem of quality, on its economic, political, social, and ideological aspects represent a brilliant testimony to Comrade Zhivkov's remarkable theoretical and practical approach.

The cycle of lectures given by our first party and state leader coincides with a particularly important period of reevaluating a number of traditional methods and approaches to our own socialist practical experience, which has become urgently necessary. The lectures impress us with their unsparing realism, with the author's skill in brilliantly applying Marxist-Leninist theory while solving socioeconomic, political, and ideological problems of exceptional complexity.

As a consistent Marxist-Leninist, Comrade Todor Zhivkov begins his analysis of the crucial problems pertaining to the construction of mature socialist society in an absolutely logical manner, with the question about the nature and construction of the material-technical base of socialist society. I say "logical" because I am talking, above all, about the productive forces of a mature socialist society in the circumstances of a stormy scientific-technical revolution.

The material-technical base of mature socialism has always been and continues to be the subject of numerous monographs, research papers, party documents, and elaborations. Numerous pages of the 10th BCP Congress Program have been devoted to it. Nevertheless not everything pertaining to this dynamic sphere has already been universally accepted and is beyond questioning.

If we compare Todor Zhivkov's definitions of the technical-material base adequate to mature socialism with the definitions existing in the respective literature we will detect at least two characteristic factors:

One -- The ease with which Todor Zhivkov resolves a difficult theoretical question such as the scientific definition of the material-technical base. He stresses as follows in this respect: "As is known, the natural form of the material-technical base of society is represented by an accumulation of material substance element both in the production and in nonproduction spheres -- such as science, education, administration and so forth. The material-technical base of production, however, is the most important nucleus in this case...."

Two -- In all cases when Todor Zhivkov deals with questions demanding discussion and additional scientific efforts, he does not "pronounce the final truth" but gives definitions that encourage the scientists in their further endeavors.

Particularly characteristic in this respect is Todor Zhivkov's approach to the material-technical base of mature socialism, which he concisely describes as the "base of the level of contemporary scientific-technical progress" and which is "solidly founded on the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution...."

Comrade Todor Zhivkov brilliantly combines the problems of building the base of mature socialism with the problems of the formation, development, realization, and self-realization of the most important productive force in every society -- namely the self-realization of man as a universally developed individual.

It is no coincidence that Comrade Todor Zhivkov particularly emphasizes the necessity of a scientific base adequate to the worldwide level, so that our production may reach a worldwide level as well. I mean the production we are exporting to foreign markets. He links this problem to the material-technical base of science and education.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov's theories on our approach to modernization and reconstruction as compared to new construction, in which and through which we are primarily implementing the achievements of scientific-technical revolution, are of exceptional theoretical and practical significance.

No less interesting and theoretically important are his elaborations on the questions of the development of socioeconomic relations dealing with social economic management, which not only theoretically express the questions of the new economic approach and its mechanism, but which are adopted as an expanded program of practical action.

There is no doubt that primary importance in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's lectures is attached to the questions of socialist property both from the theoretical and practical point of view.

This has been done not only in an abstract-logical way, as considerations about the nature of the very category, property, or by discussing the trends and directions in the development of the two forms of socialist property, but from the point of view of the original idea of the owner and manager of socialist property.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov is understandably concerned about the fact that the question of the total, nationwide, socialist property should always be linked to a sense of responsibility, to a feeling of personal share. We must be aware of the fact that this property is ours and that our own well-being, as well as the well-being of society, depend on this property. This should become a way of thinking and a norm of daily behavior. This is so because the predominance of socialist property in our country has not prevented frequent manifestations of mismanagement and of irresponsible attitudes to nationwide assets.

Obviously, numerous new theoretical developments are required in this sphere. It is necessary to provide not only theoretically clarified definitions, but also applicable, practical mechanisms for the stimulation of all dynamic incentives contained in nationwide socialist property, incentives for highly productive labor and for high quality production. This is so because the abstract ideal of being owners of all production means is not easily accessible to the consciousness of the common producers and it is difficult to transform this ideal into a practical and tangible incentive for active work.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov discovered the formula of the state as owner of socialist property, entrusted by society with the task of protecting the interests of the owner, as well as the interests of the workers' collective as manager of socialist property. Todor Zhivkov supports and defends this formula from the positions of Marxism-Leninism. According to this formula the manager of socialist property is granted the necessary production means and is morally and materially responsible for the most efficient management of this property. This formula is already "functioning" well in practical experience. It is, however, far from having been fully analyzed and exhausted. Numerous opportunities exist in this sector for finding the most accurate mechanism through which we can practically implement the principle of distribution according to the invested efforts, namely to achieve a situation under which labor is absolutely adequately remunerated, and vice versa, the remuneration is fully adequate to the invested labor efforts!...

Todor Zhivkov's lectures also conceive a new scheme for the formation of the people's incomes, which is fully based on a creative approach of the lectures' author to the practical implementation of the economic law of distribution according to the invested labor efforts, applicable to all national economic links and all levels of our sociopolitical life.

In accepting the inevitable risk of being inaccurate, which applies to all similar attempts, we may still try to classify Comrade Todor Zhivkov's theories according to their theoretical and practical importance and in this case we must list the theory of commodity-monetary relations under socialism and the consistent application of the economic approach in the third place following the theories of the material-technical base of mature socialism and the questions of the manager and owner of socialist property.

The time of abstract discussions about the nature and legality of commodity-monetary relations under socialism was over a long time ago. However, we still lack the necessary economic mechanism that fully and entirely mobilizes and subjects commodity production, money, and prices to the interests of society as a whole on a planned basis.

It is still possible and it still happens in reality that, through the channels of commodity-monetary relations, incomes are being obtained that have not been earned by invested labor efforts. Naturally, these problems are treated with particular attention in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's lectures and are being resolved. His solutions will stimulate our own theoretical thoughts, as well as our social practice in implementing the new economic approach and its mechanism. The author of the lectures suggests approaches for the settlement of the "great controversy" existing between the principle of planning and the unruliness of market economy, a problem that Karl Marx already foresaw as an issue of the future socialist construction of society.

Taking into consideration the modest size of this article, it is difficult and hardly necessary to deal with all questions of our socialist development dealt with and analyzed in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's lectures. However, even the few things discussed in this article, in my opinion, are sufficient to point out the tremendous impact of these seven lectures on the readers' consciousness. These lectures represent a true panorama of the problems our party is confrontated with and is coping with at the present stage and with which it will have to deal in the near future. The lectures, quite logically, also deal with the question of enhancing the party's leading role. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov justifiably points out in this connection, "the very establishment of the socialist system and its development would be unthinkable without the leading role of the Communist Party."

There is no doubt whatsoever, that Comrade Todor Zhivkov's lectures mark an important stage in the development of our own thoughts. They represent an exciting testimony of the unfading vigor of the eternally young Marxism-Leninism. These lectures set an example of strategic thought in the spirit of the April line; they set an example of Marxist-Leninism in action.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON LANC'S ACTIVITIES

29 March Dinner Toasts

AU030829 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Mar 84 p 2

[Text] Prague, 29 Mar (CTK) -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, gave a festive dinner in honor or Erwin Lanc, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Austria. It was also attended by Karol Laco, CSSR deputy premier; Jaroslav Srb, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly; and other representatives of our political and public life. Marek Vanuta and Paul Ullmann, ambassadors of the two states, were also present. In the course of the evening, the two ministers delivered speeches.

Bohuslav Chnoupek first stressed that the productive political dialogue between the two countries, the solid foundations of which were laid at the beginning of the past decade, continues: "Now, with the passing of time we see," he said, "how wise and beneficial for the peoples of our two countries and for the whole of Europe was the transition from reminiscences of the past, which were burdened with distrust and tension, to the new stage of good-neighborly relations and constructive cooperation. We understand our talks today as an expression of the mutual political will to systematically intensify our mutual relations in the spirit of the principles of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. However, our advanced economies could cooperate even more effectively, especially in the sphere of production sharing and on third markets."

Bohuslav Chnoupek further noted that the international atmosphere remains complicated through the fault of aggressive actions by reactionary forces. Militarists are initiating a new round of developing and producing even more dangerous weapons with the aim of achieving military supremacy over the socialist countries. They want to impose their will on others, which is testified to by the reinforcement of their military presence in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, and the Mediterranean. It is also demonstrated by the events in Grenada, Lebanon, and around Nicaragua and Cuba.

He described as particularly dangerous the developments in Europe as a consequence of the deployment of new American first-strike nuclear missiles. "We in Czechoslovakia cannot idly watch this new threat," the Czechoslovak minister noted. "Therefore, following an agreement between the Governments of the CSSR and the USSR, missile complexes of an operational-tactical designation are being installed on our territory. Under the new military-strategic situation, they serve a single purpose -- to ensure our defense capability, to maintain parity and thus also all-European security.

"Of decisive importance for renewing trust in international relations would be concrete steps leading to averting the danger of a nuclear war and curbing the arms race. These must be well thought-out and mutually acceptable steps proceeding from the principles of equality and equal security. That is why the CSSR fully supports the position of the Soviet Union, which is prepared to deal with the problem of nuclear weapons in a highly constructive manner. The attainment of tangible progress in military detente is among the priorities of our foreign policy. This is demonstrated, for example, by our active participation in the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe."

In conclusion, Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed that our good political will is also clearly manifested at the Stockholm conference where we assert effective measures of a military and political nature that are commensurate in terms of their contents and scope with the degree of the present threat to the continent. This applies, above all, to the proposed treaty on mutually refraining from the use of military force and maintaining relations of peace.

Neither do we refuse to negotiate about other measures that reinforce trust, including the expansion of measures of a military-technical nature enshrined in the Final Act.

Erwin Lanc said in his speech that he regards the effort for as far as possible good relations with neighboring states regardless of differences in social systems as a part of the peace policy of his country, which has the status of permanent neutrality.

"We have always advocated dialogue, never confrontation. In this sense, Austria asserts the policy of detente. We are convinced of the necessity of talks wherever there are open problems. Now we regard as a concrete task the contribution to the success of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. We are open to all proposals that can help create more trust. Should the conference be successful, the next follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which will be held in Vienna, would find favorable prerequisites for enhancing relations among states in Europe. I also regard as something positive the resumption of the talks on reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe, which -- certain political will provided -- could lead to a solution of the problems," the Austrian minister said.

He also expressed the hope that stimuli will arise from his visit to Czechoslovakia that will draw the two sides closer to good friendly relations befitting two neighboring states.

Joint Communique

AU030721 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Mar 84 p 2

["Joint Communique on the Official Visit of Erwin Lanc, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria, to Czechoslovakia"]

[Text] Erwin Lanc, federal minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Austria, stayed in the CSSR for an official visit 29-30 March 1984 at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

During his stay in the CSSR he was received by Gustav Husak, CSSR president, and by Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier. Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Minister Erwin Lanc had a frank and constructive talk on the current state of the various aspects of bilateral relations, and exchanged opinions on topical international issues.

Both sides expressed alarm over the current difficult and complicated situation in the world. They spoke in favor of immediately halting the arms race, both in the sphere of nuclear arms and in the sphere of other arms, while maintaining military-strategic equilibrium at the lowest possible level. They stressed the necessity of undertaking energetic efforts to preserve and further develop the process of international detente and to continue cooperation.

Both sides stressed the significance of the United Nations for resolving the weighty issues of the present, and in this context pointed out the need to respect the provisions of the UN Charter.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, briefed his Austrian colleagues on the lasting topicality of the Warsaw Pact states' peace proposals, which emerged from the Prague session of the Political Consultative Committee in January 1983; from the Moscow meeting of top party and state representatives of seven socialist countries in June 1983; and from the sessions of the Committee of the Warsaw Pact Ministers of Foreign Affairs which were held in 1983 in Prague and Sofia.

The two sides underscored the significance of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. The purpose of this conference, as an important and integral part of the many-sided process opened by the CSCE, is to undertake, phase by phase and with the participation of all signatory states of the Final Act of Helsinki, new and effective specific steps aimed at achieving further progress in consolidating trust and security and in realizing disarmament, in this manner effectively expressing the states' duty to refrain from using force or the threat of force in mutual relations. The very fact that the Stockholm conference is being held, testifies to the visability of the process of international detente, as well as to the possibility of further continuing and developing this process.

The ministers welcomed the opening of the new round of Vienna negotiations on reducing the strengths of armed forces and armaments, and on the measures connected with this in central Europe; they also expressed the hope that successful results would be achieved through the constructive approach of all participants in the negotiations.

The two ministers discussed the current state of bilateral relations and appraised their progress in various spheres. Significant impetuses for the further development of these relations were yielded by the state visit to the CSSR made by Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, in March 1979, and by the state visit to the Republic of Austria made by Gustav Husak, CSSR president, in November 1982. The ministers dealt with the obstacles which are affecting the favorable development of relations, as well as the possibilities for eliminating these obstacles. They stated that, under the conditions of an exacerbated international situation, the development of cooperation between neighboring states is imbued with particular significance.

The two ministers spoke in favor of continuing the contacts between the CSSR and the Republic of Austria on all levels. They also expressed gratification about the work of joint Czechoslovak-Austrian commissions, particularly the general mixed commission, which are positively influencing the further development of mutual relations. They also spoke in favor of intensifying cooperation in the spheres of trade, industry, agriculture, finances, transportation, and communications.

The ministers dealt with the cooperation between the two countries in environmental protection, and particularly in air pollution, which transcends the state frontiers, as well as in the use of the Danube's power resources. They agreed to set up as soon as possible the prerequisites for discussing these issues without delay at the experts' level. The Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs requested the fastest possible, effective measures against emptying poisonous substances into the border waters on the Austrian side be taken.

On behalf of the Republic of Austria, Minister Erwin Lanc stated that the Austrian side has fulfilled the prerequisites in order for the Agreement Between the Republic of Austria and the CSSR on the Adjustment of Issues of Joint Interest Connected With Nuclear Installations, which was signed in Vienna on 18 November 1982, to become valid. On behalf of the CSSR, Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek stated that this agreement has been approved by the CSSR's Federal Government, whereby the Czechoslovak side has fulfilled the interstate prerequisites for its validity. The ministers of foreign affairs exchanged notes which confirm the fulfillment of intrastate prerequisites for the agreement becoming valid. On the basis of its Article 12, the agreement will become valid on 1 June 1984.

The two ministers evaluated the significance of mutual contacts in the spheres of culture, science and research, technology, education, health, and sports. They stressed that the Days of Austrian Culture in the CSSR, held 2-9 October 1983, had contributed toward a better mutual knowledge, toward understanding between the people of the two states, and toward promoting good-neighborly relations.

They expressed the conviction that the further deepening of mutual cultural relations will also be aided by the realization of the program anchored in the protocol of the joint cultural commission of 29 October 1982, and particularly by the Days of CSSR Culture in Austria at the beginning of December 1984. Conformity also existed on the continuing solution of humanitarian issues in the spirit of all provisions of the CSCE's Final Act.

The two ministers also discussed the issues of tourism between the two states, and expressed the willingness to study measures for developing and improving it.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, and Erwin Lanc, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Austria, expressed satisfaction with the course of deliberations and assessed them as a contribution toward further developing relations and deepening bilateral cooperation, as well as a useful contribution toward detente and cooperation in Europe. The minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Austria invited the CSSR's minister of foreign affairs to make an official visit to the Republic of Austria. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The date of the visit will be agreed on through diplomatic channels.

Visit Appraised

AU031822 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Apr 84 p 6

[Jan Kovarik commentary in the "Note" column: "To Contribute to the Renewal of Detente"]

[Text] The visit of Austria's Foreign Minister Erwin Lanc to Czechoslovakia has confirmed the bilateral interest in the development of relations between the two states. Both CSSR President Gustav Husak and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal stressed during their meeting with the Austrian representative our country's efforts to help renew the process of international detente. The fact that these efforts are also shared by the government of our southern neighbor fills us with gratification.

Czechoslovakia and Austria are countries with differing social systems, but this does not prevent them from developing good-neighborly relations or from cooperating in the cultural, economic, and political fields. Minister Lanc's talks with Czechoslovak Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek have also indicated that one can go further, and deeper, in bilaterally advantageous cooperation; a significant impulse for this was given by the first visit of the Czechoslovak president to Austria in November 1982. The prerequisite for such a development is, above all, the good will of both sides, but also a corresponding international atmosphere.

To achieve a turn in the current adverse situation in the world and in Europe cannot be a mere wish; the will to achieve this turn should permeate the entire activity of each member of the international community. That is why it is so necessary to strengthen all that corresponds to this effort and to reject the policy of confrontation, which creates a new armament round. Despite its neutrality, Austria, too, is endangered by the deployment of new American nuclear arms in Western Europe because the trajectory of these missiles is also through Austrian airspace.

The international situation today urgently demands concrete acts against the threat of a nuclear war, acts that would manifest the sincerity of the words uttered by every government and every political figure about the will to contribute to enabling the European peoples live in peace, cooperation, and understanding.

NEED FOR SOCIALIST UNITY IN WORLD RELATIONS

AU030655 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Mar 84 p 4

[Article by Michal Stefanak and Ivan Hlivka: "The National and the International in the Policy of the CPCZ"]

[Text] Ever since their founding, Marxist-Leninist theory and practice have been devoting systematic attention to the question of the relationship between the national and the international. The mutual relationship between these two components of a very complicated whole is currently one of the important problems on which focuses the study of the communist movement. This is not be coincidence. Life shows that without understanding this relationship it is impossible to work out a correct strategy and tactics of the struggle for socialism, for establishing a new society and socialist international relations. After all, never in the past has the process of the internationalization of social life been so rapid, so broad-based, and so profound, and never has it been linked with as gigantic a growth in the self-consciousness of nations and nationalities as is the case now.

From this follows the inevitable search for answers to the problems of the theory and practice of patriotism and internationalism, of the national and international interests and duties of the workers class of the socialist countries and of communist and workers parties.

We Draw on Experience

Every communist and workers party naturally has its own experience on which it draws in formulating its domestic and foreign policies. However, each of them at the same time contributes its share to enriching the experience of other parties and countries. Particularly rich is the experience in implementing and developing the national and international aspects of development that have been accumulated by the communist and workers parties of the socialist countries.

Our party, too, has gained rich experience in the struggles for the victory of socialism and in building it. Of course, this experience has not always been just positive. Particularly bitter is the lesson that we have drawn from the crisis-ridden years 1968-69. We have generalized these lessons and have drawn from them conclusions for our further activity. The CPCZ leadership noted that chiefly responsible for the crisis was the past party and state leadership, which turned away from the creative application of Marxism-Leninism to our conditions, and refrained from a struggle against revisionist and opportunist deformations in domestic and foreign policies.

At the 14th CPCZ Congress in 1971, Comrade Gustav Husak said, inter alia, that anti-socialist forces in Czechoslovakia took advantage of the fact that insufficient struggle had been waged against tendencies that were alien from the class viewpoint. They also took advantage of the underestimation [by the party and state leadership] of the fact that petit bourgeois strata were active in the country and all kinds of social democratic traditions and factors were exercising their influence, and that they were doing so, moreover, in the situation of an exacerbated international class struggle when the need for patriotic and internationalist education of the working people becomes particularly urgent. Insufficient struggle was waged against the influence of elements with nationalistic and anti-Soviet orientation, which were being comprehensively fostered and strengthened by theWest.

We are stressing this fact especially because it often happens in the actual practice that setbacks or mistakes occurring in a socialist country are explained primarily by external circumstances and influences, which is inconsistent with the Marxist-Leninist dialectical method of analyzing reality. This is not the only reason. Our class enemy exploits this in his anticommunist activity.

Let Us Not Yield to Anticommunist Tactics

A widespread feature of anticommunist tactics at present is the endeavor to force upon the public, including our citizens, the impression that the causes of certain economic difficulties and shortcomings in some socialist countries lie in the use of the "Soviet model." Bourgeois ideologues see as its gist the system of central national economic planning and management, the virtually complete collectivization of land, and so forth. From this they derive the conclusion that in order to overcome the difficulties, to manage more effectively, and to achieve higher living standards, it is necessary to implement reforms that will give more scope to market relations and which will weaken party influence in the social and political sphere in favor of the so-called pluralism of aspirations and interests. Imperialism implements a differentiated policy and propaganda in this respect. It generously "commends" some socialist countries for their "realism and understanding of the necessity of inner reforms" and attacks others for their "ideological dogmatism" and rejection of "novelties."

Neither the timing nor the intensity of this propaganda is coincidental. The countries of the socialist community have recently taken steps towards resolving a set of theoretical and practical problems connected with the transition to an intensive path of socioeconomic development and, under these conditions, discussions have been revived about the preceding stage of development, about its successes and unused possibilities. Anticommunists spare no effort to stick their neck out in these discussions. They are trying to portray the situation in such a way that, insofar as there are any successes in the socialist countries, then it is only because they do not respect the Soviet example since supposedly, all shortcomings are the result of implementing Soviet experience and fulfilling Soviet "directives."

It is natural that the endeavor of the USSR to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist states is calling forth the wrath of the enemies of socialism because unity enhances the strength of socialism and poses an obstacle to the plans of imperialist reaction for a world counterrevolution. However, the quest of the CPSU and the USSR for action unity of the socialist community has nothing in common with the "command" method. There is no one in our community who issues instructions and directives that are binding for everyone. Each party and each country quite voluntarily takes upon itself international obligations, voluntarily participates in multilateral cooperation, and determines for itself the scope of its assistance to others in the community and the movement. It is, however, absolutely clear that without a resolute defense of the position that is formulated in jointly elaborated documents, be it within the framework of the Warsaw Pact or CEMA, without mutual assistance, and without the endeavor to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, nothing would remain of internationalist policy but verbal promises. Yet life requires that cooperation not only be expanded but that its quality and effectiveness also be raised.

Unity in Joint Interest

Finding the correct relationship between the national and the international in the development of individual socialist countries is one of the most important tasks of fraternal parties. The communist and workers parties of the countries of the socialist community are in the front rank of the struggle for a revolutionary transformation of society on new socialist foundations. That is why they cannot afford to ignore the main principled tasks of the struggle against the enemy. As V.I. Lenin wrote, it is very important in this process to examine, study, find, grasp, and pick out that which is nationally unique and specific, that which in every country leads to the concrete solution of the "shared international tasks" (V.I. Lenin, Works, Volume 31, pp 86-87).

The joint international task today is to strengthen the unity and cohesion of world socialism and the communist movement in the struggle against world imperialism. The extraordinary exacerbation of the international situation requires that the socialist community be strengthened in all spheres of politics, the economy, ideology, and defense. The need to consistently implement the agreed-upon joint line in the foreign political sphere is coming to the foreground more than ever before. It is, after all, this line which links the security of the socialist states with the strengthening of international security. The CPCZ believes that this line must be maintained regardless of various temporary changes in international relations, albeit these changes at times may be dramatic.

The majority of the world public understands today that the preservation and strengthening of peace to a considerable extent depend on the scope of the socialist countries' influence on world developments and on the degree of activity, purposefulness, and coordination in their approach.

Experience confirms that a united course of action by socialist countries helps other peace-loving and democratic forces wrestle concessions from imperialism for the benefit of peace and social progress. Lack of this unity introduces disorientation into communist and other revolutionary and democratic movements and gives rise to doubts about the feasibility of an effective struggle for their goals.

In studying that which is national and international, it is necessary to keep in mind that also economic cooperation between individual socialist countries rises to new levels. The changes are so important that it is possible to speak of a qualitatively new stage in this cooperation. The process of drawing closer to one another is taking place in the scientific-technological sphere and increasingly complicated forms of cooperation among national economic complexes are being implemented. Cooperation has already reached the point when we are going over to a joint, plan-based utilization of the advantages of the socialist international division of labor.

The new aspects of the economic rapprochement of the countries of the socialist community are being increasingly determined by the deep internationalization of their production forces and the rapprochement of their national-economy structures. A uniform plan has been worked out by nine socialist states; within its framework several large projects are being jointly realized. The tasks following from this have become a vital part of each national economic plan. This is the path toward enabling the merits of socialism to be yet more convincingly revealed to the eyes of the world public, and toward strengthening their revolutionizing charge.

Face to face with the danger threatening from the world militarist forces, the interests of socialism and of the world peace demand that the military-strategic parity between socialism and imperialism be ensured, and the defense ability of the socialist community be ensured at an adequate level.

The United States is now striving to make use of the temporary supremacy that it has in the economic sphere. Into this sphere it is shifting the weight of its pressure against the socialist countries. The fraternal parties are jointly working out the strategy of concentrating the scientific-technological potential of the socialist community -- and this potential is not at all small, it represents roughly one-fourth of the world potential -- so as to achieve top world standards in crucial areas. The solution of this task will also positively influence further development. It is within the power of the community of socialist countries to resolve both the power and the raw material problems, and the food and other problems as well.

For Harmonized Cooperation

Thus it is clear that any and all elements of particularism in our community, any and all weakening of a uniform foreign policy strategy of the socialist countries, or the endeavor to acquire unilateral "advantages" from the capitalist world and from its financial and other institutions merely harm the prestige of socialism in the eyes of the world public, to say nothing of the fact that in this way they are actually harming the long-term interests of those who act in this way. The bourgeois representatives are diligently working out the tactics of a so-called differentiated course with regard to the socialist countries; the purpose of these tactics is, by way of "rewards" and "punishments" to introduce the element of alienation and divergence into the world socialist community. The fraternal parties reject such political sabotage [zaskodnictvi].

Self-evidently, socialism and the socialist system, as pioneering institutions and a system of contemporary history, are constantly coming up with new and complicated issues and tasks. The success of the cause of world peace and social progress depends on the solution of these issues and tasks. That is why it cannot be the concern of only one party -- it is the concern of all parties. To develop this system and this community means to constantly enrich practice with the knowledge acquired by theoretical thinking.

Socialism has ensured the actual state sovereignty and the right of every nation to resolve independently the fate of its country, its right to come out with its own contribution to building the new society; at the same time it has cemented the nations into a strong community and created a totally new kind of international relations. These relations are based on ideological unity, on the identity of goals, on comradely cooperation -- while fully respecting the interests, peculiarities, and traditions of each country. Socialism has brought to life the logic of a gradual rapprochement of countries, which formerly had been unknown. Thanks to the selfless assistance of the USSR and other countries with a developed industry, including Czechoslovakia, the problem of balancing the standards of economic advance in the European CEMA countries is being gradually resolved. All these countries have become states with developed industries. The task to speed up progress in the non-European socialist countries has become the topical task of the day.

Our community understandably has certain problems and conflicts on its path of development. Their nature is both objective and subjective. In the first place, one must realize that the new relations develop on the national soil of the individual states, and that these states do not have equal standards of development or economic structure; nor do they use the same methods for resolving the tasks of socialist construction. It is understandable that even the interests of individual countries are not absolutely identical. For instance, the structure of their national-economy interests is most complicated. The interests can be short-term, everyday, or long-term, that is, prospective interests. This may be the source of differing approaches to the individual issues which concern all, or several, countries. This is all the more true if the situation in one of the countries deteriorates, for various reasons, and must be resolved by the various national institutions, which sometimes approach the issues from narrow positions.

The conflicts that are created in this way are only temporary; they are not antagonistic. The fraternal communist and workers parties resolve them at joint meetings, where they work out the political line of their mutual collaboration on all levels. Life has provided us with a lot of proof that such a course is both correct and efficient.

The fraternal solidarity of the socialist countries is multiplying the strength of each of them; their economic cooperation, based on equal rights, provides great possibilities for their national resources. Not only the people of the socialist countries, but the whole world is convincing itself that this fraternal union consolidates the international authority, weight, position, and stability of every socialist country, and that it ensures their independence, sovereignty, and security to the maximum. The common course of the socialist countries enhances the international position of every individual country, and makes it possible to jointly overcome the imperialist policy of boycott and blockade. The solidarity militant ties and the USSR's fraternal assistance form the basic strength of our countries in the international field, and of improved relations within the socialist community.

The close interlinking of material and spiritual forces in the socialist countries in resolving great social tasks that reach far into the future has become the life foundation of their dynamic growth, and of the strengthening of world socialism and of progress in general.

Against the False Interpretation of the National

In the light of the undeniable reality, the tendencies to "manifest" some kind of "independent" course in foreign policy, a course that differs from the line agreed on within the framework of the community, as well as meditations on the "role of small states" that should allegedly assist the achievement of compromises between "great powers" -- these tendencies, which crop up from time to time, sound peculiar.

Czechoslovakia is not one of the large countries. However, our experience unambiguously affirms that only sociallsm, only cooperation with the Soviet Union, makes it possible to really link national and international interests of both large and small countries. Experience shows that opportunism frequently hides behind the camouflage of a recognition of the national and the international as two mutually independent elements. The development of our socialist state testifies that respect for the principles of socialist internationalism and the deepening of cooperation with the Soviet Union guarantee national sovereignty, as well as independence in the solution of national and international tasks.

From time to time we can also encounter the opinion that, recently, the hierarchic system of national and international interests has, allegedly, changed. But this merely proves the metaphysical understanding of the relationship between these values. One thing is, and will continue to be, valid: The criterion of a truly revolutionary line is not a verbal, but a real, harmonious formulation of national and international interests and duties. The national is reflected through the international; true national interests can be understood only within the framework of respect for the international interests of all socialist countries and of all working people in the world.

National pride is not alien to Czechoslovak Communists. However, at the same time they realize very well that the decisive aspect of socialist patriotism is our coresponsibility not only for the fate of our own fatherland but also for the advance and upsurge of the entire socialist community.

We have learned our lesson from the recent, happily only short, period, when certain opportunists in Czechoslovakia were identifying the "national" with the "nationalist."

At that time we could clearly convince ourselves how nationalism overshadows the real class conflicts in international relations, how it blunts the class feeling and disarms the working people in the face of the class enemy. At that time, too, they put into circulation certain doctrines that have been condemned by history long ago -- among them the geopolitical (instead of class) division of nations into "small" and "large" nations; or the inordinate emphasis on national traditions, on natural and economic factors, and so forth. With the aid of demagogically working on "national sentiments" they gradually set Czechoslovakia's interests against the interests of other socialist countries, as well as against the interests of the international revolutionary movement. It has cost the CPCZ a lot of effort to remove the noxious consequences of this demagogy.

The Key to Successes Lies in Internationalism

The correct path to satisfying national interests in the socialist society requires that they not be approached from narrow national, but from broad international viewpoints. Only this approach provides the guarantee that the crucial and truly socialist content of national interests will be respected and will become the point of departure for a correct policy. This is the only way to make sure that fundamental socialist interests are not sacrificed to momentary "national" advantages. That is why one can barely avoid astonishment when one comes across complaints in some newspapers and journals about the alleged overestimation by someone of his own "model" of solving difficulties appearing in the socialist countries and, what is more, complaints that someone has allegedly for quite some time been persistently augmenting his suspicion after virtually every "significant step" undertaken by a certain fraternal country and its party.

A Slovak proverb says that big words require big proofs. Should the opposite be true, only one thing remains to be said: a false interpretation of relations in our community. Who will be aided by this?

The CPCZ is guided by jointly elaborated conclusions from the international political and economic spheres. Politics is a science and an art, and collective wisdom is always a better guide than separatism. The large problems of today can be tackled only jointly. Who, except people who are blinded by nationalism, can fail to see today that the successes of the Soviet Union and of the socialist community as a whole form the basis of the attained results of socialist foreign policy. Firm unity between the fraternal parties and states, coordination of activities, and consistency and principle-mindedness in defending peace -- that is the most correct policy, a policy corresponding to the interests of the individual nations of socialist countries as well as the interests of the entire socialist community. It is in the interest of progress, socialism, and peace that Communists should fight with all their might to prevent egoism and indifference from being triumphant in the clash with the evil of imperialism.

The CPCZ Central Committee proceeded from this basic fact when it stressed at the ninth CPCZ Central Committee session last November that "we will continue to base all plans and future prospects on the friendship, alliance, and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries" and that "by jointly strengthening defense capability, deepening socialist economic integration, coordinating foreign political activities, promoting close cooperation in all areas, and reinforcing the fraternal bonds, international unity, and cohesion of our community we will assist in enhancing our joint strength and authority."

Therein we see our national and international task and interest, because the struggle that we are waging for peace, averting the threat of a nuclear war, and saving human civilization concerns everyone.

It is not only the fate of our nations that is being determined today; it is the fate of all nations and generations; it is their happy future in peace. The national and the international are inseparable.

TV PLAY WARNS AGAINST DRUG ADDICTION PROBLEM

AU041205 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 3 Apr 84 p 4

["OTA"-signed review in the "On Television" column: "Test of Maturity"]

[Text] We hear and read daily about drug addiction, to which resort unemployed young people in the West when, after learning a trade or completing their studies, they cannot find a job and find themselves at the very bottom of life -- free of illusions and ideals, but also deprived of the normal dimension of human self-realization. However, even a young person in our country can encounter this tricky enemy -- drugs; even the social gains granted to him by our society cannot reliably protect him. Sometimes it is out of curiosity, at other times it is a sensitive overreaction to failtures in the "tests of maturity" while growing up, or the attempt to mimic questionable "idols" -- but in virtually all instances it is through the fault of the family circumstances of the young people concerned.

The road back tends to be long and complicated. It is not always successful. It depends primarily on the basic social unit -- the family -- whether a young person comes into contact with the drug in the first place. Simply, the phenomenon cannot be ignored. That is why the undertaking of the chief drama department of Czechoslovak Television, Prague, which presented a play on this topic -- Milos Kratochvil's "Test of Maturity" -- deserves commendation.

The play can be reproached for a certain lack of unity, for the lack of credibility of some dialogue (especially that in the family of the young student Vlada), and for the inadequate portrayal of the psychology of some protagonists (especially the father, played by E. Cupak). Impressive, on the other hand, was the performance by the actor playing the lead role, Vlada (Mr. Vladyka), and that of his mother (J. Stepankova). Credible, from the psychological viewpoint, was Y. Kornova as a representative of the girls of the gang of drug addicts.

The play, which was directed by J. Semschova, served primarily as a warning, a harsh and sharply worded warning. In this respect, it certainly served its purpose perfectly well. It reached its goal by reaching the audience, especially parents of adolescents. The play's artistic shortcomings could not prevent this.

BRIEFS

TV AGREEMENT WITH NICARAGUA -- Jan Zelinka, central director of Czechoslovak television, and Aquilles Centeno Perez, ambassador of Nicaragua, signed a cooperation agreement between the television services of the two countries in Prague today. The document provides for mutual exchange of news and other programs and for exchange of experiences concerning television production and technology. [Text] [Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 3 Apr 84 LD]

SED MESSAGE TO NKP: STRIVE FOR NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

AU031829 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Mar 84 pp 1-2

[Text] The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to the 18th Congress of the Norwegian Communist Party [NKP] in Oslo:

Dear comrades: The SED Central Committee conveys to the delegates of the 18th party congress and all memebers of the NKP the militant greetings of the communists of the GDR.

With solidarity-like affinity we are following the consistent work of our fraternal Norwegian party for the social and national interests of the working people of its country, for peace and disarmament. The SED reaffirms its strong will to further deepen fraternal relations with the NKP on the tested basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

In view of the dangerous aggravation of the international situation by the intensive armament and confrontation policy of the most aggressive cirles of imperialism, in particular the United States, we regard it as the most urgent task of communists, Social Democrats, and all forces interested in peace to check that course by increased joint actions and to bring about a change to disarmament and detente. The constructive proposals of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other fraternal socialist states offer a real basis to return international developments onto sound paths and avert the danger of a nuclear inferno. Our two parties are working together to stop the deployment of new U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe and to withdraw the already deployed Pershing II and cruise missiles to thus again open the way for negotiations on the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security.

The freezing of the nuclear arsenals, the conclusion of a treaty on the renunciation of force between the states of NATO and Warsaw Pact, the renunciation of the first use of nuclear arms, the creation of a corridor free of nuclear battlefield weapons in Europe, and the ban on the militarization of space would be decisive steps to reduce the military confrontation and to strengthen trust in the relations between the states. These proposals are in line with the concern of all forces interested in a lasting peace.

The communists of the GDR highly assess the active work of the NKP together with other democratic forces in its country for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe.

Being convinced that your party congress contributes to strengthening the fighting strength, the influence, and the unity of the revolutionary party of the Norwegian workers class and gives new impulses to the struggle of all working people of your country we wish your deliberations every success.

STOPH, PDRY LABOR MINISTER DISCUSS THREAT TO PEACE

LD041742 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1615 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Berlin, 4 Apr (ADN) -- During talks in Berlin today, GDR Premier Willi Stoph and PDRY Labor and Civil Service Minister Nasir Nasir 'Ali emphasized the need to counter the growing threat to the Arab countries from the United States and Israel. The exchange of views with the Yemeni politician, who is on a fact-finding visit to the GDR, focused on the current international situation and the increasing threat to peace and security emanating from the policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism. The two politicians briefed each other on the goals of their countries' economic and social policy.

SED GREETS IRAQI COMMUNIST PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU031946 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Mar/1 Apr pp 1, 2

[Text] The SED Central Committee has conveyed the following congratulatory message, signed by its general secretary Erich Honecker, to 'Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the Iraqi Communist Party:

Distinguished Comrade 'Aziz Muhammad:

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Iraqi Communist Party I convey to you the most heartfelt congratulations of the SED Central Committee.

It is filled with great respect that we appreciate the courageous and self-sacrificing struggle of the Iraqi Communists for the interests of the working people and of all strata of the country's population, for democracy and progress, for the restoration of peace in the area and against the imperialist course of arms drive and aggression.

In the complex political and military situation of the Near and Middle East the Iraqi Communists have always remained loyal to the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It is in firm solidaristic affinity that the GDR communists are wishing new successes to the Iraqi Communists and to all progressive and peace-loving forces in Iraq.

REICHELT, SRV DEPUTY PREMIER SIGN AID AGREEMENT

LD041457 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1233 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Apr (ADN) -- An agreement on GDR solidarity aid for Vietnam for 1984 was signed in Hanoi on Friday [as received]. The document was signed by the deputy premiers of the two countries, Tran Quynh and Dr Hans Reichelt. Reichelt is in Hanoi for the 12th meeting of the GDR-Vietnam economic committee which ended today. The economic committee reviewed the good and consistent development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation. It was gaining increasing importance for the development of the two countries' economies and for socialist economic integration in the CEMA. Topics of discussion incuded the development of trade and related transport problems, the continuation of the many years of proven cooperation in light industry and the tapping of new sources of cooperation.

Dr Reichelt was received yesterday by Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong for a friendly talk.

STOPH, CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER EXAMINE ECONOMIC TIES

LD042325 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] GDR-CSSR economic relations are developing well -- that is the view expressed today by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Svatopluk Potac. Cooperation in robotics and olefin chemistry is particularly positive. The members of the intergovernmental economic committee of both countries today visited the Berlin Television electronics factory. They were briefed on the implementation of agreed cooperation programs in the making of television tubes. They noted that specialization increases quantity and saves investment costs in both countries. As a result the GDR and CSSR peoples receive better supplies of high-grade consumer goods.

MITTAG AT HANNOVER FAIR VIEWS RELATIONS WITH FRG

LD051031 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0917 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Hannover, 5 Apr (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, SED Central Committee Politburo member and member of the GDR Council of State, today gave the following press statement on his arrival at the 1984 Hannover Fair:

I accepted the invitation to visit this year's Hannover Fair because we are firmly convinced that trade is to the mutual advantage of all parties and in the spirit of peaceful co-existence between states with different social systems. At the same time, it also represents a stabilizing factor in safeguarding peaceful international relations. This particularly applies to trade between the GDR and the FRG which has reached a considerable level amounting to 15.2 billion marks and a development of 8 percent over the previous year. The GDR will continue to be ready to further develop trade relations on the basis of equality and mutual advantage during the coming years.

We are guided in this respect by the realization, repeatedly stressed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, that the development of relations between the GDR and FRG in the spirit of good-neighborliness can help to revive the process of detente and improve the international situation. This also includes the GDR's striving, as a modern, high-performance industrial state, to promote open world trade and peaceful cooperation between peoples on a comprehensive basis.

In view of the current aggravation of the international situation, nothing is more important than to banish the threat of a nuclear inferno and to do everything possible to safeguard peace. This responsibility determines the policy of our state and the thoughts and actions of millions of GDR citizens. To this end, we shall proceed with all those who demonstrate realism, reason, and a serious intent to stabilize peace.

Now more than ever we feel obliged to increase our efforts toward achieving specific agreements on ending the arms race, limiting and reducing arms in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security, and extensively dismantling nuclear weapons. We also support a return to the situation which existed before the NATO missile deployment. We support the creation of nuclear weapon-free zones in various parts of our continent because this can smooth the way to a future nuclear weapon-free Europe.

The GDR fully supports the proposals by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko on the norms in relations between the nuclear weapon-owning powers, on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms, and on the banning of chemical weapons. An important step toward the safeguarding and consolidation of peace would be the signing of a treaty on the renunciation of the use of force and the maintaining of peaceful relations between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

We see in the political dialogue between East and West a suitable opportunity for making it possible to return to the path of detente and for replacing confrontation with cooperation. This attitude concerning the joint responsibility for peace will also be our starting point in the forthcoming talks during the Hannover Fair. We are in favor of promoting trade between the two German states. Such action is in the spirit of normalizing overall relations between the GDR and the FRG in accordance with the Basic Treaty and is thus an important factor for peace. In this spirit we are prepared for further constructive, realistic steps.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE ISSUES SLOGANS FOR 1 MAY

AU031250 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Mar 84 p 1

["SED Central Committee Slogans for 1 May"]

[Text] 1 -- Long live 1 May, the militant day of the international workers class!
2 -- For peace and socialism -- forward to the 35th GDR anniversary!
3 -- Long live the GDR, our socialist fatherland!
4 -- In the 35th year of the GDR -- further ahead on the successful course of the 10th party congress!
5 -- In the tested alliance of the National Front -- for the well-being of the people and peace!
6 -- Greetings and thanks for all working people, the builders of socialism in the GDR!
7 -- For peace and socialism, elect the candidates of the National Front of 6 May!
8 -- For the prospering of our cities and communities -- our vote for the candidates of the National Front on 6 May!
9 -- The indestructible fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union -- source of our power!
10 -- Preserve world peace, prevent a nuclear inferno! Our vote for the candidates of the National Front on 6 May!
11 -- For the implementation of the peace proposals of the socialist states!
12 -- An end to the imperialist intensified armament -- for detente and disarmament!
13 -- Away with the U.S. missiles -- for a Europe free of nuclear arms!
14 -- For a ban on the production, stockpiling, and use of chemical weapons!
15 -- For renouncing the use of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations!
16 -- The stronger socialism -- the more secure peace! Therefore our vote for the candidates of the National Front on 6 May!
17 -- Further ahead on the course of the main task in unity of economic and social policy!
18 -- With fulfilled plans to the election on 6 May!
19 -- Working people in the cities and in the country! Trade unionists! With new initiatives in the socialist competition to the 35th GDR anniversary!
20 -- Everyone his contribution in the citizens' initiative "beautify our cities and communities -- join in"!
21 -- High performance growth through increasing labor productivity, efficiency, and quality -- everything for the well-being of the people and for peace!
22 -- All strength for the housing construction program, the core of our social policy!
23 -- Comprehensive rationalization -- consistent intensification -- for the benefit of us all!
24 -- Through new technologies and new products to higher efficiency!
25 -- Researchers and designers! Technologists and innovators!
26 -- Low production input and low costs -- dictate of socialist economy!
27 -- High refinement of raw materials and industrial materials -- key to bigger efficiency of work!
28 -- More high-quality consumers goods through closely linking science and production!
29 -- Cooperative peasants! Workers of the socialist agriculture! For high yields in the field and in the stables! Strengthen cooperation!
30 -- Working people of the trade and services sector! Every day with good results for the well-being of the citizens!
31 -- Staff members of the health and social sector! Good care for the citizens -- your share in implementing the social policy!
32 -- Working people of the transportation and communication sector! With highest efficiency and quality to further strengthening the national economy!

33 -- Scientists! Students! Achieve high results in teaching, study, and research!
34 -- Teachers and parents! Jointly educate conscious fighters for our socialist cause!
35 -- FDJ members! Stand your test in the peace drive!
36 -- Ahead to the GDR National Youth Festival -- the union's meeting of the FDJ!
37 -- Young pioneers and Thaelmann pioneers! Learn for the home country and peace!
38 -- Sportsmen! Achieve good results in the "GDR 35 Sport Relay" in honor of our republic!
39 -- Artists and cultural workers! Enrich our lives with high artistic achievements!
40 -- Women and mothers! Thanks and recognition for your achievements in the jobs and families!
41 -- Members of the National People's Army and the GDR border troops! United with the comrades in arms -- for the protection of peace and socialism!
42 -- Members of the protection and security organs! For a secure protection of the achievements of our worker-peasant state!
43 -- Members of the workers militia! With high readiness for performance and training results further ahead!
44 -- The unity of action of the international workers class in the struggle for peace and social progress may further strengthen!
45 -- Solidarity militant greetings to the communist and workers parties on all continents!
46 -- We greet the fraternal socialist countries throughout the world!
47 -- For firm unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states!
48 -- Our greetings to the DKP, which resolutely struggles for peace, work, and democracy!
49 -- Greetings to the SEW which consistently supports the interests of the working people!
50 -- Solidarity greetings to the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America in the struggle for peace, social progress, and national independence!
51 -- Hands off Nicaragua -- for freedom and national independence in Central America and the Caribbean!
52 -- Solidarity with the struggling peoples in Namibia and South Africa!
53 -- Solidarity with the Arab peoples and the PLO in their just struggle!
54 -- Our greetings to the movement of the nonaligned states -- for further progress in the struggle for peace and national liberation!
55 -- Freedom for all communists and patriots imprisoned by reaction!
56 -- Forward under the banner of Marx, Engels, and Lenin!
57 -- Long live proletarian internationalism!

ECONOMIC TREND POSITIVE IN 1984 FIRST QUARTER

LD041943 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1653 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Berlin, 4 Apr (ADN) -- Provisional figures show that the GDR economy has continued its positive development in the first quarter of 1984. Thus production of industrial goods within the industrial ministries' sector rose by 4.3 percent. Thus the plan was exceeded by over M1 billion. The growth in net production in the same sector is even 7.3 percent. Labor productivity rose by 6.3 percent. The increase in production of consumer goods is especially remarkable. By comparison with last year, the production of finished goods for the people rose by 6.5 percent. The number of dwellings newly built or modernized was 49,037 -- that is 3,797 more than the plan. Sales to the state from agriculture rose for slaughter cattle by 11.6 percent, for milk by 8.8 percent. Production of eggs exceeded the plan by 34 million.

These results are an expression of the workers' great readiness to do their utmost in the 35th year of the GDR.

BISHOP ON LIVING CONDITIONS, IDEOLOGY PROBLEM

DW041209 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 4 Apr 84 p 3

[Excerpt] Goerlitz, 3 Apr (EDP) [EVANGELISCHER PRESSEDIENST] -- At a synod meeting of his regional church, Goerlitz Bishop Wollstadt urged the people to stay in the GDR and appealed to the GDR leadership "to create conditions in our country under which all people can feel well and will want to give." He said that many people in the GDR considers the "ideological regulations in the entire field of training," "the nonexistent readiness to give responsibility to people with different opinions," and the limitation of movement across the GDR borders" to be "intolerable."

CHURCH AFFAIRS OFFICIAL GIVES EWIE RECEPTION

LD041952 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1803 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Dresden, 4 Apr (ADN) -- The GDR state secretary for church affairs, Klaus Gysi, gave a reception in Herrnhut (Dresden Bezirk) on Wednesday for the participants in the annual meeting of the Ecumenical Workshop Information Europe (EWIE). He explained the GDR's peace policy and pointed to the constructive cooperation of state and church in the GDR. As an example he mentioned the collaboration on the Luther celebrations in 1983.

The chairman of EWIE, Dr Zoltan Aranyos, said that the members of the workshop will help by their journalistic work to promote peace, detente, and disarmament. Words of thanks were also spoken by the secretary general of the Conference of European Churches, Dr G. Glen Williams.

The workshop meeting passed new statutes. In the preamble it is stated that church journalists feel committed to promote the process of detente that began in Helsinki and intensified at the follow-up conferences.

SOVIET AUCCTU PRESENTS AWARD TO ACE WORKERS

LD031921 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 3 (MTI) -- The Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions awarded the "Ace Worker of the 11th Five-Year Plan" to hundred Hungarian workers at the celebration, held in the Budapest headquarters of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT). Present at the event were Lajos Mehes, member of the HSWP political committee and SZOT general secretary, and Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry.

The celebration was opened by SZOT Vice-President Geza Foldvari. The decorations were presented by Vladimir Bazovskiy, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary, to ace workers who helped to produce high quality products to be exported to the Soviet Union before deadlines by offering labour drives and an outstanding performance.

MSZMP GREETS IRAQI CP ON 50TH ANNIVERSARY

LD301747 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Budapest, March 29 (MTI) -- The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party has greeted in a telegram the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee on the 50th anniversary of the establishment of that party.

NEMETH RECEIVES SPANISH SOCIALIST GALEOTE

AU301413 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Mar 84 p 5

[Text] Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received on 28 March at the Central Committee headquarters the delegation of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party [PSOE] led by Guillermo Galeote, member of the Executive Committee and national secretary, and chairman of the Defense Committee of the House of Deputies, which is visiting our country at the MSZMP's invitation. At the meeting, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, they informed each other about the position of the two countries and the activity and current tasks of their parties. Laszlo Kovacs, deputy head of the MSZMP Central Committee's International Relations Department, participated in the talks.

Discuss Atlantic Alliance

LD292313 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1800 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] A delegation from the Spanish ruling party, the PSOE, is now on a visit to Hungary to gather information with a view to the referendum on Spain's membership in the Atlantic alliance. The Spanish delegation, which has been visiting Budapest since last Monday at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, has already had meetings with several Hungarian authorities. These meetings will continue until tomorrow when the visit comes to an end.

During the meetings the Spaniards and Hungarians set out the main lines of their respective foreign policies from the viewpoint of a member of the Western community in the case of Spain and from that of a country belonging to the Warsaw Pact in the case of Hungary. In explaining the process of Spain's accession to NATO the Spanish delegation stressed the difficulty of Spain's possible withdrawal from the Atlantic alliance in view of the prevailing international tension. In this context their Hungarian interlocutors expressed the desirability of the two blocs endeavoring to reduce international tension.

LAZAR WRITES ARTICLE ON GOOD TIES WITH AUSTRIA

AU021547 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 31 Mar 84 p 17

[Article by Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar on front page of special supplement on Hungary: "Good Friends and Partners"]

[Text] In Hungary's history the relations with neighboring countries have always been of decisive importance. That is why we regard it as particularly welcome that for quite some time our relations with Austria have undergone a balanced development. Although we are living under different social systems, in the course of our cooperation we have always endeavored, and will also endeavor in the future, to develop and well utilize everything that links us.

The relationship between Hungary and Austria is being assessed worldwide as a good example of peaceful coexistence, as a relationship that reflects the mutual interests and the joint responsibility for keeping up the dialogue and the further development of East-West relations. This fact can fill us with pleasant satisfaction, for the simple reason that the current world economic crisis negatively affects international economic processes as a whole and that thus the importance of bilateral relations considerably increases.

I am convinced that in addition to our existing good contacts, which are regarded as traditional -- and which have also brought substantial results to date -- in the future more modern forms of production cooperation will increasingly move into the foreground. Joint ventures, as practical experience has often confirmed, are viable even under difficult conditions and exert a stabilizing effect on international relations. We continue to be interested in an even better balancing of the goods exchanged between our countries.

In other sectors of life we are also seeking to promote progress, because we are certain that a healthy, mutually beneficial, correct partnership constitutes a stable foundation for long-term cooperation. Thus, for example, we support the varied and mutually advantageous forms of scientific and cultural cooperation and the fostering of friendship of the Hungarian border counties with the corresponding Austrian provinces. We also endeavor to promote the deepening of human relations and encourage the expansion of tourist trade, which constitutes an important part of these relations.

It is my sincere wish that the sympathy existing between our peoples and our good-neighborly relations may continue to successfully contribute toward expanding our cooperation, to the benefit of all nations, and for strengthening peace.

LOSONCZI ADDRESSES RECIPIENTS OF STATE HONORS

LD031647 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Over now to parliament, where the president of the Presidential Council is presenting decorations on the occasion of 4 April. Our correspondent on the spot is Gabor Dombovari: Good day, dear listeners. Here in the Cupola Hall of parliament Pal Losonczi is now giving his festive speech. Let's listen to him:

[Losonczi, live] ...during those 4 decades is also the pillar of our peaceful constructive lives, and of our security. In the years of the freedom gained, as a member country of the socialist world order, we represent the true interests of mankind at the forefront of progress.

We have lived and worked for 39 years in this knowledge and we have achieved results, with which we can stand before the world in comfort. We have gotten this far with work, humanism and with socialist national unity. We want to hold our ground today as well -- when we are also increasingly tested by unfavorable worldwide phenomena -- by further developing these virtues, by rational exertion, and by increased traffic [as heard].

Our problems have not decreased during the recent past. But our people -- putting their faith in our tested policies, in the strength of socialist national unity -- work calmly and thoughtfully. We defend achievements which are valuable for us and which are recognized even by our opponents, with realistic plans and with strenuous work, and we strengthen the socialist order of our country with them.

We use our united strength to deal with any kind of wavering and defeatism, proving that united action is the best medicine for the problems of the present. As 4 April has become the symbol of liberty and of the new homeland, so the constructive man standing his ground with example in collective work has become the model of our society: a person who with his intellect or the work of his hands paves the way for the socialist homeland; a person who has found the goal of his life, his joy and his individual and personal happiness in collective work.

Special credit goes to those who are at the forefront, those who also give incentive to their companions with their example, those who show, day after day, how that moral and financial surplus, which is the surest way out of our present problems, can be created.

I greet those present with respect, and in greeting you, I greet the large numbers at the forefront. I greet with particular esteem those who receive the decorations that are due to the best people, in the spirit of our beautiful traditions, and on our great national holiday. I greet especially you who receive the symbols of recognition at our central festivity.

When I express my gratitude for your exemplary work on behalf of the Central Committee of our party, and also on behalf of the Presidential Council and the Government of our People's Republic, I ask you to carry on being the flag-bearers of the collective cause and good work, and to carry on being models of moral firmness and diligence, on whom the country can build with security, and who consider their posts as a guard post to be served in an unselfish manner at all times.

I congratulate all of you on the decorations from my heart, and I wish all of you strength, good health, more successes in your work, and personal happiness in your lives. [applause]

[Dombovari] Dear listeners. The decorations will now be presented. Twenty people will receive the order "For Socialist Hungary". Among them are Dr Robert Cravero, deputy chairman of the National Planning Office; Robert Klezl, deputy minister of transportation; Karoly Ladvanszky, deputy minister of the interior. But there are also factory managers, doctors, economists, and others among those who are decorated.

The gold medallion of the "Order of Labor" goes to 37 people; 25 will receive the silver medallion; and 27 people will receive the bronze medallion of the "Order of Labor"; 2 people receive the "Order of the Red Star" [applause] and 3 people receive the "Order of Merit for Outstanding Service" from Pal Losonczi.

LEADERS ATTEND LIBERATION DAY RECEPTION

LD041107 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 3 (MTI) -- The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic gave a reception in the parliament building on the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, Tuesday evening. The reception was attended by members of the HSWP Political Committee: Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Gyorgy Aczel, Valeria Benke, Sandor Gaspar, Ferenc Havasi, Mihaly Korom, Laszlo Marothy, Lajos Mehes, Karoly Nemeth, Miklos Ovari, and Istvan Sarlos as well as Andras Gyenes, chairman of the HSWP Central Supervision Committee, and Matyas Szurpos, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. Present at the reception were several members of the HSWP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, and the Council of Ministers, and several prominent representatives of Hungary's political, economic and cultural life. The reception was also attended by several excellent workers of factories, companies, and institutes. Also present were senior members of the foreign diplomatic corps in Budapest. The guests of the reception, marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, were addressed by Pal Losonczi.

LEADERS PARTICIPATE IN WREATH-LAYING CEREMONY

LD031653 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Excerpts] This morning the national flag and the red flag of the international workers' movement were raised, with military honors, at the Liberation Monument on Gellert Hill [in Budapest]. On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the liberation of our homeland the state flag was also raised with military honors at Kossuth Square in Budapest. Flowers and wreaths are being placed at the monuments of heroes all over the country in commemoration of the 39th anniversary of the liberation of our homeland.

The wreath-laying ceremony started at 1000 this morning at Szabadsag Square in Budapest. At 1000 precisely the guard of honor of the Hungarian People's Army lined up, carrying the regimental flag, opposite the memorial decorated with flags. The bugle was sounded when Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, accompanied by Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, arrived at the site of the wreath-laying ceremony. The commander of the guard of honor made a report to the head of state who, with the minister of defense, then marched past the guard of honor and greeted the soldiers.

After the Hungarian and Soviet national anthems, Pal Losonczi and Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council, placed wreaths at the base of the memorial on behalf of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. On behalf of the party Central Committee first secretary Janos Kadar and Secretary Karoly Nemeth laid wreaths. On behalf of the government Premier Gyorgy Lazar and Deputy Premier Istvan Sarlos laid wreaths.

On behalf of the Patriotic People's Front, the trade unions, the Communist Youth League, and the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Association, wreaths were laid by General Secretary Imre Pozsgay, General Secretary Lajos Mehes, (Ivan Saumer), secretary, and Chairman Antal Apro. Marton Ispanovits laid wreaths on behalf of the Association of Hungarian Resistance Fighters and Anti-Fascists. Representing the Budapest Muncipal Council, Zoltan Szepvolgyi and Lajos Farkasinszky laid wreaths. Representing the Armed Forces of our country, Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, Istvan Horvath, interior minister, and Sandor Borbely, national commander of the People's Guard, laid wreaths.

Among the diplomatic corps accredited to Hungary, the wreath of the Embassy of the USSR was placed by Vladimir Nikolayevich Bazovskiy, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR. Representatives of the diplomatic corps also laid wreaths. On behalf of the southern army section temporarily stationed in Hungary, Colonel General Kachetov, Lieutenant General Sheykun and Lieutenant General Kolesov paid their respects to the memory of their compatriots with wreaths.

After the ceremony at Szabadsag Square a wreath-laying ceremony took place at Heroes Square. Leaders of the party, state, and social organs of our country, leaders of the armed forces, and representatives of the diplomatic corps placed their wreaths in front of the main pillar of the memorial. A sign engraved on the monument declares: Dedicated to the heroes who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of our people and for national independence.

SZOT SURVEY REVEALS ILLEGAL RETAIL PRACTICES

LD292036 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Summary] The National Trade Union Council [SZOT] held a session today in which they discussed price control. A recent survey of grocers in Budapest revealed that in 33 percent of cases the consumers were cheated. SZOT also carried out a national survey in which they inspected 26,000 shops, and one quarter of the shops inspected had to be taken to court for breaking the regulations. The offenses included charging exorbitant prices, incorrect measuring, and incorrect accounting.

As a result of SZOT's proposals, the Ministry of Domestic Trade has banned temporarily the sale of sought-after consumer items imported from the West by wholesale enterprises to private traders. They have also banned private traders from buying goods from state retail outlets if the private traders intend to sell those goods themselves. Financial penalties against breaches of regulations have also been increased.

SZOT will carry out further surveys this year, dealing with the supply of fruits and vegetables, catering and domestic appliances. Prices committees will examine those enterprises where the number of justified claims by consumers have been the highest.

SURCHARGE ON IMPORTED SPARE PARTS LIFTED

LD301825 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Test] Budapest, March 30 (MTI) — From April 1, 1984 the Hungarian Government lifted the 20 percent surcharge levied in September 1982 on spare and productive parts imported from the convertible currency area.

This measure is an integral part of continuous efforts to ease import regulations the government was forced to introduce earlier, despite a further deterioration of adverse external trade and trade political conditions since 1982. Previously on January 1, 1984, the number of import quotas was decreased. The lifting of surcharges creates a more favourable import regime and better conditions for concluding industrial cooperation deals including cooperation projects for joint production.

These liberalization measures were introduced as a result of substantially improved external and internal balance of the Hungarian economy since 1982. Hungary had a significant active balance of trade in 1983 and her financial position was stabilized in the last year.

SPEECHES, ACTIVITIES DURING ZHIVKOV VISIT

Zhivkov at Award Ceremony

AU041353 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Apr 84 p 4

[Speech given by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, at 2 April award ceremony in Warsaw for Polish Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers]

[Text] Dear Comrade Jaruzelski: With deep satisfaction and happiness I fulfill the instruction of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to present you with the highest Bulgarian distinction -- the Georgi Dimitrov Order. You have been presented this award for your great merits in the struggle against fascism, your great personal contribution to the construction of socialism and strengthening of international peace, and expanding and strengthening the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the PZPR, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PPR, and on your 60th birthday.

Your being awarded with the order which bears the name of the great son of Bulgarian people, legendary fighter against fascism and war, and hero of Leipzig, is an expression of our deep respect for you, Comrade Jaruzelski, as first party and state leader of People's Poland, noted figure of the Polish and international communist and workers' movement, merited patriot and consistent internationalist and Marxist-Leninist.

During the difficult period for Poland, when the achievements of the Polish working people were threatened, you steadily defended them. With sincere satisfaction we note the decisive role which you had in the past and still have in uniting the ranks of the PZPR, the workers, peasants, and the working intelligentsia for overcoming the difficulties and guaranteeing the further and successful construction of the socialist society in your motherland.

The Bulgarian Communists and the working people of socialist Bulgaria are familiar with and highly value your activity as an inspired builder of socialism in fraternal Poland and are deeply confident that your patriotic efforts and struggle in the name of the fraternal Polish people's happiness and prosperity will be crowned with full success.

Dear Comrade Jaruzelski, I would like to assure you once again, and through you the friendly Polish communists and people that in the BCP and the working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, they have and will always have loyal friends and allies in the struggle for peace and socialism.

Awarding you with the Georgi Dimitrov Order, I wish you from the bottom of my heart, Comrade Jaruzelski, good health and new successes in your party and state activity for the benefit of the fraternal Polish people and for the triumph of our great communist ideals. Congratulations!

Jaruzelski Dinner Speech

AU050817 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Apr 84 p 3

[Speech given by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski at a dinner in honor of Bulgaria's Todor Zhivkov in Warsaw on 2 April]

[Text] Highly esteemed Comrade Zhivkov, dear Bulgarian comrades and friends:

On behalf of the Polish party and state authorities, I cordially greet you, dear Comrade Zhivkov. I greet the Bulgarian party and state delegation. We are sincerely glad that you are visiting us. We remember the cordial welcome accorded to the Polish delegation in Sofia just under 2 years ago.

We wish our Bulgarian guests to feel as if among close and warm friends while they are in Poland. Relations between Poland and Bulgaria, the links of friendship connecting our nations, have a rich and age-old tradition. The years of the construction of socialism represent a qualitatively new and higher stage of their development. Under the leadership of the PZPR and the BCP, our nations are realizing the ideas and goals of Marxism-Leninism, and are multiplying the fruits of the historic breakthrough of 40 years ago. The ideological links, the principles of socialist internationalism, the shared nature of the national interests and goals, represent the foundation of the unity of our parties, the alliance of our states, the friendship between our nations.

This fraternal cooperation is promoted by active participation by Poland and Bulgaria in the Warsaw Pact and in CEMA, the immovable alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries. The historic achievements of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the achievements of the working class and the whole Bulgarian people, enjoy respect and esteem in Poland.

Rich in the heritage of over 1,300 years of statehood, the Bulgarian people -- thanks to revolutionary transformations -- have achieved progress that is known to the whole world. Your achievements, like the achievement of the other states in our community, determine the strength and significance of the world socialist system. They provide emphatic confirmation of its creative possibilities.

Esteemed comrades, the friendship and cooperation between Poland and Bulgaria does good service to the socialist construction in our countries. But it also has an international, internationalist, dimension. It represents a contribution to the consolidation of the cohesion of the community of socialist states and all those forces that fight for the peace and security of nations, for progress and social justice. The defense of peace, averting nuclear catastrophe, halting the arms race, returning to the policy of peaceful co-existence: these are today's central tasks.

The anticommunist crusade proclaimed by the United States and by the reactionary circles of NATO means a further intensification of the class struggle on a global scale. The confrontational policies of imperialism threaten the security of nations and push humanity to the brink of the abyss. Washington is continuing to pursue a dangerous collision course. The deployment of new nuclear weapons on the territory of Western Europe continues. The illegal policy of economic restrictions, of economic blackmail, and aggressive propaganda against the socialist states continue. Attempts to undermine the territorial political order and peace in Europe -- the foundation of which is the indissoluble Yalta and Potsdam Agreements, -- are multiplying. German imperialism is obstinately feeding revisionist and revanchist tendencies and hinders the process of normalization of relations between Warsaw and Bonn.

In the face of these mounting threats, the immovable alliance of our fraternal parties and states with the land of the soviets and the CPSU, and the unity of the socialist community of nations are acquiring even greater significance. For almost 30 years the Warsaw Pact has passed the historical test in full and has contributed decisively to the maintenance of peace. The political-defensive coalition of the fraternal countries, the coordination of their moves in the international arena provide the surest guarantee of joint security. There is still time to reverse the dangerous course of events. The universally known peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community still remain in force.

We expect the United States, the NATO states, to return to the road of realism. Peaceful cooperation between states with different sociopolitical systems is the goal of millions of people all over the world who oppose the specter of nuclear extermination which, after all, also threatens those who sowing the wind may reap the whirlwind. This thought was expressed emphatically by Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU, in a recent speech. We are in complete solidarity with this stance.

Esteemed Bulgarian comrades, the process of close to 40 years of socialist construction in Poland is a period of historic transformations and revolutionary advance by the nation. This period was not free from painful or even dramatic experiences. In particular, the recent years were especially difficult. The consistent implementation of the program of socialist renewal adopted at the ninth congress, the realization of the line of accord and struggle and socialist reforms are leading our country toward full normalization, balance, and development.

The recent National PZPR Delegates Conference was a significant event. Its content and resolutions are at present the subject of wide-ranging discussion in the party and lively interest among the working people. We will implement them consistently. The leading role of the working class in the life of our country is strengthening, and the permanence of the worker-peasant alliance found yet again its confirmation at the Ninth ZSL Congress. The trade union movement is developing and becoming stronger. The range of activity of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth is expanding and its role in the socialist system of wielding people's power will find its emphatic expression in the coming elections to the people's councils.

There are still many difficult tasks ahead of us. There are many complex problems to be resolved. But there are already grounds for moderate optimism. The economic results indicate a realistic possibility of implementing the intentions outlined in the National Socioeconomic Plan for 1983-85.

Overcoming economic difficulties is helped by the long-range reorientation of the Polish economy toward tighter bonds with socialist countries and a deepening of integration processes within the framework of CEMA and toward the development of cooperation and specialization of production.

Dear comrades and friends, the agreements on cooperation between our two countries, undertaken in May 1982 in Sofia, are being implemented successfully, with mutual benefits. In this there is your great personal contribution, dear Comrade Zhivkov. Trade turnover is increasing, the range of cooperation and specialization in production is developing. Progress is being achieved in the sphere of cultural, scientific and technological cooperation. Social contacts and tourist exchanges are broadening. We consider that the results achieved so far create the basis for moving on to a higher stage of mutual cooperation. It should be characterized by a comprehensive summing up of tasks, by a harmonization of development strategy, by an extension of the permanent production links, and by a systematic exchange of experiences. These goals will be promoted for many years by the new program of further development, the deepening of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the two countries, as well as work on the coordination of plans for 1986-90.

We are unaltered in attaching great importance to the further development of the friendship that links our Marxist-Leninist parties, and our nations which are building socialism. We wish to augment the rich traditions with new achievements. Among other things, the law of the PPR Sejm naming the agricultural college in Siedlce after George Dimitrov, the historic leader of the Bulgarian people, an outstanding fighter for the international communist and workers' movement, expresses the profound esteem enjoyed in Poland by the work of Bulgarian Communists.

The values we share will also be filled by the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the PPR and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We are convinced that our talks, which have begun so favorably, and the decisions to which they lead, will make a significant contribution to the cause of the further development of Polish-Bulgarian relations, to the consolidation of the strength and cohesion of the states of the socialist community, to the struggle for peace and the security of nations. I propose a toast to the development and success of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; to the indissoluble friendship between our states and nations; so the ideological unity of our fraternal parties; and to your health, dear Comrade Zhivkov, and the health of all Bulgarian comrades and friends present here tonight.

Zhivkov Dinner Speech

AU050842 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Apr 84 p 4

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, at an official dinner given in his honor by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on 2 April in Warsaw]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Jaruzelski, esteemed Comrade Jablonski, dear Polish friends, comrades: Permit me, on behalf of myself and of my comrades who are here with me, to cordially thank you for the invitation to visit your country, for the warm hearted welcome and kind hospitality the Bulgarian party and state delegation is meeting with on the ancient soil of Poland. I am sincerely glad to have the opportunity to pass on to you, the PZPR, the allied parties and social organizations, and all working people in Poland, warm thanks from the Bulgarian Communists and all Bulgarian people. Our visit to the Slavonic and socialist Poland, which is dear to Bulgarians, takes place in a year of significance for both the Bulgarian and Polish people, a year in which 40 years have passed since the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria and the fortieth anniversary of the rebirth of Poland. During these 40 years the friendship that has linked our peoples over the ages has acquired new meanings, new and imposing dimensions and values. It is illumined by joint ideals and goals, and it has been proved in joint struggle for peace and socialism. The principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, membership of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, indissoluble allied relations and unity in action with the Soviet Union, provide a permanent foundation and unfailing guarantee of its further consolidation and development, and of the enrichment of the close cooperation between our states. The current meeting and talks provide a further confirmation of the vital force of the traditional friendly contacts between our parties and states, between the Polish and Bulgarian people.

It is in the spirit of this tradition and with an eye on the future that we are discussing the most important issues pertaining to bilateral relations and are exchanging views on a broad range of matters pertaining to the international situation. During the talks we are finding with satisfaction that we are full unity of views and assessments regarding all the topics under discussion. We are happy to note the successful development of our cooperation in all spheres. Political contacts are becoming more developed. Economic cooperation is being implemented according to plan. The scope of specialization and coproduction is being expanded. A dynamic increase in the exchange of goods is taking place. Our contacts in the spheres of culture, science, and education are being strengthened. Our desire to strive to find new effective forms of further extending and deepening fraternal relations between our countries for the good and success of our peoples is one and the same.

Dear Polish comrades, under the leadership of the BCP our nation, with enthusiasm and dedication, is putting into practice the resolutions of the 12th congress. The Bulgarian economy is stable and has entered into a new stage of development at an accelerated rate. The most important things for us at present are to increase efficiency and to achieve a high level of quality everywhere and in every sphere. It was to this topical goal, which is strategic in its very essence, that we devoted the national party conference held a dozen or so days ago. We Bulgarians are proud of the great achievements of our socialist fatherland, but we are far from being self-satisfied and complacent. We are realists and we are well aware of how much work is still needed to carry out the responsible tasks we have set ourselves in order to implement the ambitious goals for which we are striving. At the same time the results of the past 3 years of the present 5-year period have given us realistic preconditions for being convinced that in subsequent years the People's Republic of Bulgaria will make another considerable step forward in the construction of a developed socialist society.

Dear Polish friends, we listened with great attention to the in-depth analysis given by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski on the subject of the situation in the PPR. The BCP and the Bulgarian people observed with understanding and sympathy the struggle of the PZPR and of all Polish patriots for a speedier, lasting, and long-term solution of the complicated problems facing you and against the attempts by external and internal foes of socialism to exploit in this struggle the shortcomings of the past.

We were with you in this struggle. We are also with you at present, and we are unswervingly convinced that with the fraternal support of the countries of the socialist community the hard-working Polish nation will overcome all difficulties and obstacles. Hopes of imperialism and of the international reaction which use political and economic pressure to strike blows against socialism in your country are in vain. Poland has proved that it has enough strength and the capability to defend its socialist achievements against disruption by dirty hands and to effectively continue the construction of a new society.

Comrades, there are good grounds for our being worried about the present complicated international situation which has become more acute thanks to the United States and NATO. Disregarding the desire of peoples to maintain peace the United States and the NATO states are striving to upset the existing military-strategic balance between the Soviet Union and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. There has been a particular increase in the danger of unleashing a destructive nuclear war following the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in certain states of West Europe. It stands to reason that we reject the aspirations of the most reactionary imperialist circles aimed at foisting their will on other countries and nations and at preparing armed aggression against sovereign states. We resolutely oppose attempts to smash the unity of the socialist states and to weaken the position and influence of socialism by means of attacks from without and within. We shall not permit there to be a revision of the territorial-political realities established in Europe after World War II which some of the most reactionary imperialist activists take the liberty of talking about. Loyal to their principled and consistent foreign policy the states of the socialist community will continue to be active in searching for ways of getting out of the present dangerous situation, relaxing the tension in international relations, and of maintaining and developing the progress initiated at Helsinki in order to unite all peace-loving people and forces.

Proposals contained in the Prague Political Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states and in the joint declaration of the conference of party and state leaders from socialist countries in Moscow form a broad basis for this: Our joint positions, outlined at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe are clear and constructive.

Proposals to rid our continent of chemical weapons and not to increase and, in the future, to reduce military spending, confirm the invariable and constructive essence of foreign policy of the socialist community states. Everyone should understand that the USSR and other socialist community countries -- and we, too, belong to this community -- will not remain indifferent in the face of the growing military threat, following the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in certain West European states and that they will not permit the balance of power in the world to be disturbed.

We support the measures taken by the USSR, the CSSR, and the GDR in response to the U.S. and NATO provocation. Warsaw Pact countries, the main and decisive factor for, and guarantee of peace and security on our planet, spare no effort in the current aggravated international situation to increase further their economic and defense might, to consolidate their unity and unity of action on the international arena.

The Peoples Republic of Bulgaria together with the other socialist community states will continue to make its active contribution to the struggle to put a halt to the arms race, to liquidate the danger of nuclear catstrophe, for disarmament, all the while strictly observing the principle of respect for the equality and mutual security.

Dear Comrade Jaruzelski, dear Comrade Jablonski, dear friends, allow me, in conclusion, to voice our conviction that the visit of the Bulgarian party and state delegation to the PPR, as well as the accords we shall reach, will give a new incentive to the development of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples.

I propose a toast to the PZPR, to its Central Committee, and to you personally, esteemed Comrade Jaruzelski; to the health of Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the PPR Council of State; to the happiness of the fraternal Polish nation; to the socialist development and future of the fraternal Poland, a future that is as irreversible as the fact that the sun must rise, since the blood spilled and dreams of Polish revolutionaries and the sweat and toil of the selfless builders of the new world are to be found at its basis; to the fraternal friendship between the BCP and the PZPR, between the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria, and the PPR, between Bulgarian and Polish peoples; to the cause of peace and socialism; to the health of all present here today.

Officials Attend Rally

LD042331 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0840 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. We are in the sports hall of the PZL Okecie transportation equipment plant. In a moment, a workers' rally will take place here, with the participation of the Bulgarian party and state delegation led by Todor Zhivkov and of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council.

The guests have just entered the hall: Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of State; members of the Bulgarian delegation; Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council are in the hall. Everyone stands. The rally is beginning. [Bulgarian and Polish national anthems played]

[Ryszard Jedrzejewski), first secretary of the party works committee at the PZL Okecie transportation equipment plant, chairs the rally:

[(Jedrzejewski)] Esteemed comrades, today we play host to our dear guests, the party and state delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria. I greet once again and very cordially, on behalf of the work force and on my own behalf, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, leader of the delegation, general secretary of the BCP and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of State. [applause]

Likewise, I cordially greet the representatives of the highest party and state authorities of the PPR: Comrade Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee [applause]; I greet Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State. [applause]

I would like to very cordially greet our other comrades: Comrade Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers [applause]; Comrade Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of State[applause]; Comrade Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister [applause]; Comrade Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo [applause]; Comrade Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee [applause]; and Comrade Georgi Georgiev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Bulgarian Republic to Poland. [applause]

I cordially greet Comrade Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee [applause]; I greet Comrade Zbigniew Messner, Politburo member and deputy premier [applause]; I greet Comrade Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and foreign minister [applause]; Comrade Marian Wozniak, Politburo member and first secretary of the Warsaw committee [applause]; Comrade Edward Lukosz, minister of metallurgy and machine-building industry [applause]; Comrade Lieutenant General Mieczyslaw Debicki, mayor of the city of Warsaw [applause].

I greet all the guests who have been invited to take part in our meeting today.

Wozniak Presents Medal

LD041103 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0856 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Speech by Marian Wozniak, PZPR Central Committee member and Warsaw PZPR Committee first secretary, at the Polish-Bulgarian friendship rally at PZL Okecie transportation equipment works in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Esteemed and dear general secretary, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, allow me, on behalf of the authorities of Warsaw, together with our city's mayor, to give you a medal of the capital city of Warsaw. We give it to people who are especially dear to us, leaders of states and nations paying visits to our capital. In particular, we give this medal to people who have rendered great services of friendship and cooperation with our state and our nation; we give it to people whom we hold in particular esteem for their great contribution to political and economic cooperation, people who are especially well-disposed toward us and toward whom we, too, are well-disposed. Comrade Zhivkov, we would like it to emphasize the link that exists between our nations and the cooperation that exists between our parties, governments, and capitals: Warsaw and Sofia.

Together with the medal, we would like, on behalf of the Warsaw, the city council, and the inhabitants, to convey best wishes to you personally and through you to the political and governmental leadership and to the whole of your delegation, from us and from the comrades who are present here. [applause]

Zhivkov Speaks at Rally

LD041334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0912 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, at a Bulgarian-Polish friendship rally at the PLZ Okecie transportation equipment works in Warsaw; in Bulgarian with superimposed Polish translation -- live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Jaruzelski, dear Comrade Jablonski, dear Polish friends and comrades [applause]: I would like to say openly that I am very moved by this meeting with representatives of the Polish working class. Why? Because for many years I was myself in the ranks of the working class of Bulgaria and the working classes brought me up and thanks to them I grew up as a Communist and as a human being. [applause] Therefore, allow me, following my instructions, to convey to you and through you to all the working people of Poland, and to all the communists of Poland, and to the whole Polish nation warmest greetings from the Bulgarian working people, greetings for health, good spirits, and great successes in the construction of the new socialist Poland. [applause]

Our friendship and cooperation has longstanding traditions, mostly because we are both Slavonic nations and we are linked by the joint struggle for social freedom and social progress. We in Bulgaria marked very solemnly the 100th anniversary of the existence of the workers' movement in fraternal Poland. One must state that our friendship and cooperation gained new momentum and a new scale of development after the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, after the creation of People's Poland, and after creation in both our countries of conditions for the construction and development of the most just political system, the socialist system.

I would like to tell you sincerely, comrades, that watching you we were full of admiration: how, in such short time, from ruin and ashes, a new socialist Poland was created, the Poland of workers and working people. And we know very well that this could not have taken place without the PZPR, its ideology, its credo of Marxism-Leninism; without the working class and the participation of all the working people in Poland. [applause] Irrespective of the difficulties which existed, either internal or external, we are going forward in the construction of socialist communities in both our countries, within the framework of the socialist community, with the great Soviet Union at the fore. [applause] We are building a new society, a new system. This is not very easy. One must be aware that we are removing what existed for thousands of years in the history of humanity, exploitation of man by man. We are constructing a new system in which there is no such exploitation.

In this construction of the new society there are no ready models to follow. We are making our way toward the construction of the new society and that is why it is only natural that in this way there can be possible errors, certain weaknesses and deformities. But what is the essence of our strength? Our strength is based on our Marxist-Leninist parties which are capable of noticing these errors and deformities, capable of correcting them and doing everything so that no errors or deviations are allowed in the future, so that (?further) successes are achieved on the road of construction of the socialist community in the name of the working class and of all the working people. [applause]

We have already commenced our talks with Comrade Jaruzelski. I have to tell you openly that they have made an extraordinary impression on me. And I have to tell you that Comrade Jaruzelski's speech made a big impression on me -- it was not just simple information, as is usually the case between the leaders of the fraternal parties when we exchange information about what is happening in this party or that, or what is taking place in this country or that -- it was simply -- it was not information, but it was a very detailed and thorough analysis, a comprehensive analysis of the situation in Poland, and of the difficulties, too, and of what is being done to overcome these difficulties and about the paths for the country's future development, the future path of the country, in the interests of the good of the working people of fraternal Poland.

A party that is capable of seeing clearly, with great clarity, all the errors, difficulties, and weaknesses; a party that is capable of drawing up ways of overcoming them for the good of the working people, for the good and future development of the whole of the country — a party like that is invincible, a nation like that is invincible. [applause]

In bourgeois society there is no such party; never has there been a party like that in societies based on man's exploitation of man, a party capable of self-criticism. The future belongs only to those parties that are capable of saying what the errors and deformations that have have allowed to occur spring from. Parties like that guarantee that the difficulties will be overcome. Our communist parties are precisely such parties. [applause]

Hence our unfailing and steadfast certainty and conviction — which we will express also after returning to our country -- that Poland's problem has been solved in the interests of socialism, in the interests of communism. [applause]

It is, above all, the working class in Poland that constitutes a guarantee of that, all the working people in Poland. The correct policies of the PZPR, headed by its Central Committee, headed by Comrade Jaruzelski, are a guarantee of that. [applause]

The close cooperation and unity of action between the PZPR, the ZSL and SD, and the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] are a guarantee of that. As for us, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the working people in Bulgaria, the Bulgarian Communists, the Bulgarian nation, I can assure you, comrades, that we have always been with you and that, as they say, you can count on Bulgaria. We have been with you and we will always remain with you, on sunny days and during storms. [applause]

I do not know if you know this, comrades, but I am, as it were, the doyen of the first and general secretaries of the communist parties in the socialist countries.
I would like to say that the doyen does not mean a leader nor does it mean someone who is old. [laugher and applause] I can address from this rostrum the militant imperialists in Europe and over the ocean and as the doyen say to them that they are making a great mistake, say to them: Gentlemen, you are making a great mistake. You are left behind in this century because time, as regards events in Poland, has for a long time worked out not for you but for Poland, for the Polish working class and socialism. [applause] That is why you must hurry up, so that you can normalize relations with Poland. Poland has a strong, healthy working class; Poland has its party; it has its Central Committee which sees the difficulties and the prospects for development. Poland has great natural riches and is surrounded by friends and allies who will never leave it alone in trouble. [applause]

You should not forget this, gentlemen, militant imperialists! Our card is (?a trump card). This is a historical fact [words indistinct] only shortsighted people and people blinded by class hatred cannot see reality.

A few words about the visit of our party and state delegation. I think, and I think that our Polish hosts will agree, that our whole visit and talks, have transformed themselves into a powerful demonstration of Polish-Bulgarian and Bulgarian-Polish cooperation. The political and economic documents which we shall sign are almost ready now. Our talks are passing in a spirit of friendship and unity of views on all the problems existing between our two countries [as heard] and also on international issues. I must say that we are on the threshold of new significant impulses in the development of relations between our countries and there are very significant foundations for us to move to a new, qualitatively higher stage of cooperation. And I would like to give you an assurance, dear friends, that we, Bulgaria, shall do everything in our power to realize this new, higher stage in the development of our friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance.

And now allow me to say a few words about Bulgaria. I say a few words because, after all, hundreds of thousands of Poles annually spend their leave in Bulgaria and so you know Bulgaria very well. This is all the more the case since when your people arrive in Bulgaria for holidays they see not only successes but also weaknesses. And we have become so used to weaknesses that all we can see are successes. [laughter]

What is the historical truth, the truth that not even our enemies can deny? The truth is this: Bulgaria, before the socialist revolution, was the last but one country as far as its level of development was concerned. We only came ahead of Albania and that was not through any fault of the Albanian people, of course. And now, after the revolution, the situation has changed drastically in Bulgaria. Bulgaria is a developed agrarian-industrial country with a highly developed industry and a mighty socialist agriculture. Over two-thirds of the national income comes from industry. The engineering industry accounts for more than 50 percent of industry's contribution to the creation of the national income. And a country such as ours, a country which before the revolution had no industry to speak of really -- a small light industry and small handicrafts sector -- is now a worthy parnter in the development of cooperation and industrial trade within the framework of our socialist camp and also as far as the Western countries are concerned.

As far as agriculture is concerned, as far as the amount of per capita arable land area is concerned, we are among the bottom few countries in Europe, for we only have about half a hectare per inhabitant.

In the capitalist Bulgaria, this land was incapable of feeding the nation. A large proportion of the people had to go hungry. But now, our agriculture guarantees 100 percent that the whole nation will be fed. Apart from that we export many fresh agricultural products and processed produce as well. After the revolution we inherited from the bourgeois system 12 million agricultural allotments. We carried out the collectivization of agriculture, a voluntary one, without making land state property. We then carried out mergers between agricultural cooperatives.

And recently we created large farms, the so-called agricultural cum industrial complexes or the industrial-agricultural complexes of which there are 300 in the whole of Bulgaria. The great area of these farms gives us huge possibilities for introducing modern technology in agriculture and consequently lowering agricultural production costs. But this does not mean that we have no problems and that everything is as smooth as honey and butter, as they say in Bulgaria. There are problems. Let us, for instance, take the fact that Bulgaria's natural resources are scent. We have no oil, we have no natural gas; we mine coal deposits with a caloric value of less than 1,000 calories -- nowhere else in the world is such coal mined. We develop the steelworking industry on the basis of our ores which, likewise, are very poor in metal content. So, the main resource we have, the guarantee of our country's future development, is the work of our working class, of our working peasants, of our working intelligentsia.

We are currently implementing the resolutions of the 12th congress of our party. They are being implemented, introduced into life. However, problems always exist. Even in connection with our visit here we spoke of certain problems that exist in Bulgaria. Irrespective, however, of these problems and difficulties, our economy and consequently the nation's standard of living are steadily getting better.

Comrades, what I said about the role of the working class, the peasantry and the working intelligentsia in our country, all this is true. There do, however, exist certain circumstances and factors which we cannot allow ourselves to treat lightly under any circumstances. That is our internationalism, our socialist internationalism.

The internationalism of our socialist community is an enormous propelling force for the development of all our countries, and most of all the Soviet Union. Bulgaria would not have been able to achieve its successes without the socialist countries and most of all without the Soviet Union. That is why we attach such enormous importance to our economic cooperation organization, CEMA, and in the near future a CEMA meeting will be held with the participation of the first and general secretaries of our parties. This meeting will map out future measures in the development of integration between our countries on the basis of the achievements of the contemporary scientific and technological revolution.

Our alliance, the Warsaw Pact, constitutes an enormous force which guarantees the independence of our countries. Both you and we are very worried by the international situation at the moment. It is particularly tense. Never, since World War II, have we had such a tense international situation. This tension is caused by militant imperialism and most of all by U.S. imperialism and the present American Administration. It is trying to conduct a counteroffensive against us, against socialism and communism in order to upset the balance of forces in their favor and to strengthen forever their pretensions to dominate the world. Such are their intentions. We draw such conclusions on the basis of the fact that they are currenly aiming at infringing the existing parity in the military sector. They are pursuing an arms race and installing medium-range missiles in some European countries. They have proclaimed a holy war to liquidate socialism as a social system and communism as an ideology.

The Americans follow the line of brutal aggression against the sovereign states. They pronounce almost all the regions of the world as spheres for the special defense of American interests. The revisionist forces are already beginning to talk about the change in the existing status quo in the political and territorial situation in Europe and in the world. They are attempting, on a massive scale, to change the balance of forces to their advantage. Of course these are their intentions, their goals. But we have a saying: You cannot draw up a bill without the inn-keeper being present. Yes, of course this is an adventurist policy, a policy of madness which concerns not just the socialist countries but all people on earth because we know well what the consequences of a nuclear war would be.

We are the optimists. We must prevent a future thermonuclear war. We must not allow the American imperialists and their NATO allies to change the balance of forces to their advantage. What are the sources of our optimism? Mostly they are based on the nations, on their will to prevent the annihilation of life on our planet, their desire to live better, calmer lives, more happily. Our optimism is based on our might, the might of our socialist community, the Soviet Union, our political, moral and political, economic, and military capabilities, which are able to give a resolute rebuff to pretensions for world domination.

Our line is clear. It has been collectively formulated by the countries of the Warsaw Pact. It is expressed most of all in the fact that we are in favor of peaceful coexistence. The principle of peaceful coexistence has passed its test. There has been no war for 40 years. There was detente in the seventies. [Words indistinct] Our line is a line of peace, a line of disarmament and cooperation. This line was formulated and expressed many times at various international meetings and it now forms the basis of our whole activity and struggle for peace. Recently, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, yet again formulated it very clearly at his meeting with the Moscow electorate. Our nations honestly and sincerely are working for peace. We do not need war; we desire peace to be able to build happiness and well-being for our nations. And we repeat to the Western leaders, including the U.S. Administration and Reagan, that there is no other alternative to sitting at the table and conducting honest talks.

Our delegation had the possibility of being briefly acquainted with your works, the aviation equipment works. I must tell you we were very impressed by all we saw. This says a lot about the talents of specialists and constructors who work here and about the skills of the workers here. We found out here -- that is I found out for the first time -- that you also make planes for Bulgaria. I must tell you that when I go back I shall ask our specialists if we can buy more, but this of course also depends on whether you can produce more planes. When you sign agreements with the Soviet Union please do not forget that Bulgaria would also like to get such planes, so don't sell everything to the Soviet Union. I hope that you will not understand this as some of kind of anti-Soviet declaration on my behalf. [laughter]

Thank you very much on behalf of my delegation and my comrades for your warmth and hospitality, for the opportunity to become acquainted with your skills at your works and also for this warm meeting, this meeting of friendship. I would like to end [words indistinct] Thank you for your attention. [applause] Our delegation would like to give to your enterprise a picture painted by one of our outstanding artists depicting a very picturesque part of Bulgaria, a part of the town of [name indistinct] Let this painting remind you of our visit to your works. [applause]

Leaders, Teams Continue Talks

LD041752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Wojciech Jaruzelski and Todor Zhivkov met in the building of the party Central Committee this afternoon. The talks, which began on the first day of the visit by the Bulgarian party and state delegation in our country, continued. Further talks in Polish-Bulgarian problem teams were also held today.

Farewell Ceremony

LD051320 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1137 GMT on 5 April begins a relay from Warsaw's Okecie Airport on the farewell ceremony for and departure of the Bulgarian delegation, whose composition is listed as: "Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and first deputy chairman of the Council of State of Bulgaria; Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs; Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; and Georgi Georgiv, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Poland."

Reporter Slawomir Szof sums up the day's activities as follows: "The final plenary talks began at 0930 today in the Central Committee building. The talks were chaired on the Polish side by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski and on the Bulgarian side by Todor Zhivkov. Members of the Bulgarian party and state delegation took part in these talks, while our country was represented by Henryk Jablonski, Roman Malinowski, Edward Kowalczyk Josef Czyrek, Zbigniew Messner, Stefan Olszowski, Manfred Gorywoda, and Janusz Obodowski.

"At 1130 the ceremony of signing documents constituting the results of the visit was held. First, Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski appended their signatures to the declaration of friendship and cooperation. Subsequently, Grisha Filipov, premier of the Bulgarian Government, and Zbigniew Messner, deputy premier, signed and exchanged documents which concern the long-term economic and scientific-technological cooperation program. This will, undoubtedly, constitute an important stage in the relations between our two countries, linked by friendship. It defines new forms of cooperation and specialization, providing a stimulus to expand goods turnover and exchange of technological expertise in many areas of the economy. Both sides signing the protocol were very pleased with it. The sides congratulated each other and expressed the wish that all the decisions should be implemented as speedily as possible and with mutual benefit."

The reporter then notes that the guard of honor is standing to attention as the Zil limousine arrives. Zhivkov, Jaruzelski, and Jablonski emerge from it and move toward the guard of honor. The Bulgarian and Polish national anthems are played, and the leaders inspect the guard of honor and bid each other farewell. The guard of honor marches past, and children present bouquets to the Bulgarian delegation.

Zhivkov is reported embarking on the aircraft, and the relay ends at 1200 GMT as the plane taxis for takeoff.

SOLIDARITY CALLS FOR BOYCOTT OF FOOD MONOPOLY

NC041320 Paris AFP in English 1316 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Warsaw, April 4 (AFP) — Rural Solidarity, the farming branch of the banned trade union, has called on Poles to buy their food directly from individual farmers in order to "break the state monopoly." Copies of the appeal, signed by the "Farmers Resistances Committee" (FRC) and the Social Resistance Committee (SRC) and dated March 19, were received by Western correspondents here today.

The appeal accused the authorities of rendering individual farming totally dependent on the state system. "The workers and the intelligentsia," the appeal said, "must exploit their individual networks to provision themselves directly from individual farmers." The signatories accused authorities of reneging on an April 1981 agreement with Rural Solidarity, which at the time claimed 2,000,000 members. Under the agreement, the authorities gave assurances to private farming concerning an "acceptable level" of service prices for agriculture, and the private sector was given the right to examine the functioning of the state-run Agricultural Development Fund, financed by farmers' taxes. "Today," the appeal said, "is a time of repression of any attempt at autonomous agricultural representation."

The appeal also echoed the call of the underground Solidarity leadership for a "coordination of propaganda actions" for the boycott of the June 17 municipal elections.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES DOMINICAN CP LEADER

AU031750 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Mar 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Narciso Isa Conde, general secretary of the Dominican Communist Party

Your reelection to the position of general secretary of the Dominican Communist Party gives me the opportunity to extend to you warm congratulations and wishes for new success in your activity at the head of your party devoted to the Dominican people's aspirations for well-being and happiness.

I express the conviction that the ties of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the RCP and the Dominican Communist Party will continue to develop to the benefit of our parties, peoples, and countries and in the interest of the cause of peace, understanding, and cooperation in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

RADULESCU MEETS GUINEA'S INTERIM PRESIDENT

AU021745 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1541 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Conakry, AGERPRES 2/41984 -- Messages were exchanged in Conakry between Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of Romania, and Lansana Beavogui, president ad interim of the Popular and Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, Guinean prime minister.

A warm message of friendship and solidarity was conveyed to the Guinea head of state ad interim and to the leadership of the Democratic Party of Guinea (DPG) on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Lansana Beavogui thanked for the message and conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu cordial greetings and best wishes of good health and happiness, of success in his activity. The messages were exchanged when the Guinean head of state ad interim received Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, presidential envoy to the funerals of Ahmed Sekou Toure.

During the interview, the talks were recalled the two countries' party and state leaders conducted in the past few years, just as their contribution to developing friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the Romanian and Guinean peoples.

Moreover, the resolve was expressed of the DPG leadership and Guinean Government to faithfully continue President Ahmed Sekou Toure's work and take firm action to develop the Romanian-Guinean many-sided relations and cooperation.

GREEK DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER ARRIVES

AU031928 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/4/1984 -- John Pesmazoglou, leader of the Democratic Socialist Party of Greece (KDS), arrived in Bucharest on Tuesday night [3 April] for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The KDS leader is accompanied by Christos Kourouklis, KDS secretary general, and George Krimbas, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of KDS. Upon arrival the guests were greeted by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Meets Ceausescu

AU041854 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/4/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, met on April 4 with John Pesmazoglou, leader of the Democratic Socialist Party of Greece (KDS), who is paying a visit to Bucharest. Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, was present at the interview.

The guest conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute on behalf of the Greek people and Government. In his turn, Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed best wishes to the Greek government and the friendly Hellenic people. During the interview, Nicolae Ceausescu and John Pesmazoglou highlighted the positive course of the relations between the two parties, between Romania and Greece, and expressed their wish to further expand and deepen them, to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, detente, security and understanding in the Balkans, in Europe, and the world over.

Views were exchanged on current international political questions, concern being expressed over the deterioration of the international situation and the current world tension. It was assessed that the fundamental question of the present was the struggle for peace, and the significance was highlighted of enhancing the efforts of all states, of democratic and progressive forces everywhere, to prevent the further deterioration of the world situation, put an end to the arms race and remove the danger of another devastating war, to achieve disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all. Moreover, the necessity was underscored to stop the emplacement of the U.S. intermediate-range missiles in some West European countries and to prevent the application of the nuclear countermeasures announced by the USSR, ensure the resumption of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations so that an appropriate agreement should be reached ultimately conducive to freeing the European Continent from such nuclear weapons.

The guest was highly appreciative of Romania's stance and President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives in favour of disarmament and the building of a world climate of peace and collaboration, showing that they were fully shared by the Greek people and Government. It was shown that highly significant for the cause of European security and cooperation were the development of the relations between Balkan countries, the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace, good neighbourliness, confidence, bilateral and multilateral collaboration, into a zone free of nuclear weapons.

The importance was brought to the fore of the exclusively peaceful settlement of all interstate conflicts and litigious issues and the need was emphasized for solving the Cyprus question through direct negotiations between the two communities' representatives and without any outside interference so as to ensure the peaceful coexistence of the island's Greek and Turkish population, Cyprus' integrity and independence and the observance of its non-aligned status.

The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

IPU DELEGATE OUTLINES MIDDLE EAST STANCE

AU042002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Geneva, AGERPRES 4/4/1984 -- Taking the floor during the debates in plenum of the conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Romania's representative, Deputy Constantin Teodorescu, outlined Romania's stance on the achievement of a global, just and durable settlement in the Middle East. Romania, he said, has always declared most firmly for the renunciation of military ways and of force, for the settlement of differences through negotiations alone. We believe the only way to solve the issue in the area is the renunciation of force, political solutions, dialogue and direct negotiations, no matter how difficult they might be and how long they might take.

Welcoming the concern of the Inter-Parliamentary Union for making its contribution to the settlement of the Middle East conflict, the speaker reiterated the resolve of the Romanian group to cooperate actively with the other national groups with a view to intensifying the efforts for an urgent, durable and just resolution of the questions in the region, for the achievement of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, in the interests of peace, collaboration and security in the area and the world over.

The Romanian representative also took the floor during the debates on demographic questions.

DELEGATE TO UN/ECE STRESSES NEED FOR COOPERATION

AU042003 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Geneva, AGERPRES 4/4/1984 -- Taking the floor during the general debates of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, the Romanian chief delegate to the session, Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs, pointed to the need for real dialogue and cooperation between developed states and developing countries as well as for a new approach to world economic questions.

Romania, the speaker said, considers that the UN/ECE can and must turn its specific possibilities to best account so as to promote broad economic and technical-scientific cooperation in Europe, free of any obstacles, to serve as a catalyst in the efforts toward solving the questions related to underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order. The necessity was highlighted to act for the development of collaboration among all European states in all domains, for the building of a united Europe, starting from respect for the European countries' social systems, from the need for an active cooperation which may help socioeconomic development, a policy of peace and respect for all nations' sovereignty.

The Romanian chief delegate suggested a series of directions of actions whereby the commission may meet more efficiently and operatively the current requirements for the expansion of cooperation in Europe, with emphasis on such domains as international trade, industrial cooperation, energy, technical-scientific cooperation, assistance to developing countries. The significance was underlined of translating into fact the recommendations made by the UN/ECE in the final document of the Madrid meeting of the states participating in the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation.

OPREA RECEIVES RENAULT COMPANY DELEGATION

AU301543 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1404 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/3/1984 -- Romanian First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea received on March 30 a delegation of Regie Nationale des Usines Renault led by Pierre Auberger, deputy director-general of the company's international affairs department. During the interview stress was laid on the fine relations developing between Romanian machine-building enterprises and the French company, and analysis was made of the possibilities of expanding bilateral cooperation, and cooperation on third markets.

COAL PRODUCTION KEY TO ENERGY SELF-SUFFICIENCY

AU041824 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1645 GMT 4 Apr 84

[All tonnage figures are in metric tons]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/4/1984 -- Romania's development programmes provide for wider use of indigenous energy resources as well as its self-sufficiency in point of energy by the end of this decade. To attain these aims, account has been taken of the real possibilities of increasing coal production and extending technologies and installations which utilize coal and oil shales. Net coal output is estimated to stand at 87 million tons in 1985 as to 1982. Lignite production is to grow 2.2 times over this period, therefore it will double in only three years, which is quite remarkable given its scope and economic implications. The share of coal in the generation of electric power will rise from 32.4 per cent to 47.5 per cent.

Special attention is given to lignite extraction which is to stand at 75 million tons or so in 1985. More than 50 per cent of lignite is extracted now from pits, while in the next two years its production is to grow by 54 per cent through open-cast operations. Lignite production registered an over 12 million ton increase last year as to the previous one. Higher growth rates are provided for lignite than for other types of coal. Whereas coal output as a whole is envisaged to record a six-per cent annual growth rate, lignite production alone is to register a seven-per cent growth rate a year.

As to last year, Romania will extract 38.8 per cent more coal this year when the daily rate topped already 150,000 tons. Exploitation of oil shales is developing so that by the end of the current five-year period their annual output will stand at ten million tons. The first large power plant fuelled on oil shales has been built at Anina. Other co-generation plants are under construction, which will be fuelled on coal and oil shales. Most of them have been sited near coal deposits being thus directly supplied from mines through conveying belts. New deposits have entered the economic circuit in the last few years: Tismana II, Rovinari Est, Jilt Sud, Amaradia, Pesteana, Cimpul Lui Neag, Moldova Noua, Lugoj. Relevant enterprises which manufacture high-efficiency equipment contribute to the mechanization of extraction operations. The quantity of coal extracted through modern means rose over two times as to 1975. New technologies have been perfected for coal exploitation and the first applications of underground gasification of lignite have been successful. Gas extraction wells have already been put into operation in Gorj and Dolj coal fields. Underground coal gasification is of great interest to a series of units of the chemical industry. Therefore coals are not only energy but also raw materials sources holding a considerable share in the national economy.

GROMYKO-HARTMAN TALKS; IMPORTANCE OF DIALOGUE

LD042136 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Commentary by Milika Sundic]

[Text] Under normal circumstances, meetings between foreign ambassadors with the foreign ministers of host countries do not usually attract attention worthy of comment. However, when it is a case of the second meeting between the U.S. ambassador to Moscow, Arthur Hartman, and Andrey Gromyko, then this is of some importance. The first meeting took place 23 days ago and the second was held yesterday. The domestic and foreign public was informed of both meetings. On the first occasion, it was said that Hartman and Gromyko discussed questions of Soviet-American relations and some international problems. TASS added Gromyko's observation that the U.S. Administration has not begun to adopt a more sensible position on questions relating to Europe, or rather to Euro-missiles. In the announcement on yesterday's meeting between Gromyko and Hartman, it is simply stated that talks were conducted on questions of U.S.-Soviet relations and some international problems which are of interest to both sides. In contrast to the previous meeting, there was no Soviet commentary this time.

It is noteworthy that the first meeting between Gromyko and Hartman took place immediately after the return of the U.S. ambassador from Washington, where he had gone for consultations in the State Department. This was the case the second time as well; Hartman had again traveled to Washington. It is also interesting that in both instances it was Gromyko with whom Hartman spoke. Yesterday's meeting in the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs took place a week after the incident in Nicaraguan waters in which a Soviet ship ran into a mine, causing Gromyko to summon the U.S. charge d'affaires in Moscow and deliver a sharp protest to him. The day before yesterday there was another incident, but one without consequences. The incident occurred in the South China Sea when the Soviet aircraft carrier Minsk fired eight warning rockets at an American warship which was approaching the Soviet aircraft carrier.

These two incidents, however, were probably not the reason for the meeting between Gromyko and Hartman. It is more likely that the talks concerned important issues. For example, two days ago the London TIMES published an interview with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in which he said that there are no prospects for a meeting between Reagan and Chernenko this year. Shultz also discounted the possibility of reviving the Soviet-American talks on Euromissiles and the limitation of strategic nuclear weapons.

Although neither of the superpowers is counting on a dialogue between Reagan and Chernenko, the frequent contacts between Gromyko and Hartman clearly reflect the desire of Moscow and Washington to keep the crisis in their mutual relations under control. On earlier occasions when there was a cooling of Soviet-American relations, the Soviet ambassador in Washigton, Vinogradov, was similarly a frequent guest of the State Department. In fact, this again confirms the rule that the two great powers, even in crisis situations, find ways and means of communicating with each other. In the absence of other solutions, even these small steps can be important for relations between the two countries.

PRESENT, FUTURE RELATIONS WITH USSR ASSESSED

LD041945 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1442 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- At its session today, the Foreign Policy Committee of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber, presided over by Dr Anton Vratusa, adopted a report on Yugoslav-Soviet relations submitted by Assistant Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milan Veres.

It was stated in the discussion that relations between the SFRY and the USSR are good, stable, and broadly developed in various areas, particularly in the economic sphere. In recent years the Soviet Union has been our largest foreign trade partner.

It was assessed that the visit by Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, to the Soviet Union contributed to the further successful development and strengthening of friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union on the principles of independence, sovereignty, equality, noninterference, and mutual respect which were jointly established in the 1955 Belgrade Declaration and the 1956 Moscow Statement. These principles represent a lasting and irreplaceable basis for constantly strengthening stable relations and promoting bilateral cooperation in all areas. At the same time, it was stated that favorable conditions exist for expanding cooperation in the economic sphere, and in this context the importance of strengthening higher forms of cooperation such as industrial cooperation and specialization was noted. Importance was also attached to the further development and expansion of [word indistinct] and cooperation between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the SFRY Assembly. The discussion also underlined Yugoslavia's readiness to continue promoting all-round reciprocal relations and developing mutually beneficial cooperation with the Soviet Union.

PLANINC TALKS WITH BULGARIAN TRADE MINISTER

LD041137 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1038 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Khristo Khristov, who is the chairman of the Bulgarian side of the joint committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. During their meeting, which was attended by Dr Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary of foreign trade, and the Bulgarian ambassador to the SFRY, a positive assessment was made of the relations between the two countries and the good prospects of consolidating their bilateral economic cooperation were noted. This cooperation should continue to develop on a long-term basis for broader industrial cooperation and specialization in production, including cooperation with third markets.

SERBIAN LC INFORMED ABOUT BULGARIAN 'PROPAGANDA'

AU040816 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Mar 84 p 6

[Report on discussion at the 14th Plenum of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia held in Belgrade on 29 March]

[Excerpt] Bulgarian Concession to Poor Students

Speaking about, among other things, constant propaganda pressures from Bulgaria on the people in the border communes, Boris Kostadinov [not further identified] stressed that the flow of young poeple to schools in Bulgaria has been stemmed with increased scholarships and loans. At present, he said, the number of those going to Bulgaria to study is very small, but it is characteristic that many poor students succeeded in graduating in Bulgaria. In Kostadinov's opinion, this means that special criteria applied to these students from Yugoslavia: Get your diploma and you will work as we have taught you; one knows what this person was taught. No analyses are made of what use it is to us when such cadres come back and get jobs in border communes and elsewhere. In the past few years, high school graduates have been securing employment across the border in Bulgaria, on the other side of the Dimitrovgrad and Bosilegrad communes.

Earnings from this work, Kostadinov said, are very small, and bring no rights emanating from employment, no insurance, and the like. Therefore, Kostadinov supported the initiatives to improve employment in our border communes and to intensify economic life in them.

Some Peculiar Congratulations

Speaking about some forms of propaganda activities in Bulgaria, Boris Kostadinov said among other things:

A large number of citizens are sent New Year greetings on postcards with certain questions. Answers are requested about the radio and television programs (they have set up relay stations along the very border). These congratulations even included the question: What do you think about Bulgaria's initiative in transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone? All this has a perfidious aim, and it was written that the Bulgarian nationality has been assimilated. They do not allow the proper truth about the renaissance of the Bulgarian nationality in socialist Yugoslavia, together with all other peoples and nationalities, to come out.... They even go so far as to talk about and invite people from the border communes to participate in free medical treatment and free schooling....

KAPEK-LED CPCZ DELEGATION ACTIVITIES 4 APRIL

Meets With Stojanovic

LD041026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0914 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received a delegation of the Prague Party Committee led by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPZC Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPCZ City Committee in Prague. The delegation is paying a visit to the city committee of the League of Communists organization in Belgrade. Ivan Stambolic, president of the League of Communists City Committee in Belgrade, and the Czechoslovak ambassador to SFRY, Bohumil Simacek, took part in the talks.

It was stressed during a cordial and friendly conversation that relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPCZ, and between the two countries are developing successfully on well-known principles and that significant opportunities for their all-round development exist. Information was exchanged during the meeting on the social development of the two countries. Nikola Stojanovic spoke of the LCY tasks and activities in the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and of the development of socialist self-management. Antonin Kapek spoke of the CPCZ activity in the field of the economy.

Lays Wreath at Tito's Grave

LD041428 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0230 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Yugoslavia: A delegation of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, led by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague City Committee laid a wreath at the grave of Josip Broz Tito paying tribute to the memory of this important Yugoslav representative. The delegation also visited some enterprises in Belgrade, in particular the Trudbenik construction enterprise which is one of the biggest in Belgrade and which has also carried out building projects in Czechoslovakia.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON DOS SANTOS' ACTIVITIES

Meets Spiljak

MB040937 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Official talks between an Angolan delegation and a delegation from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia began in Belgrade yesterday. The delegations are headed by their respective heads of state, Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Mika Spiljak.

The talks by the two delegations deal mainly with issues of bilateral and current international interests. The two delegations expressed their deep concern with the worsening situation in parts of the world, particularly in southern Africa.

Today, on the second day of his visit to Yugoslavia, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos will hold talks with Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and will receive a delegation from the Belgrade assembly. He will also visit institutions of political and cultural interests. It should be remembered that yesterday President Eduardo dos Santos paid homage to Yugoslavia's national hero, Josip Broz Tito, and laid a wreath at the Unknown Soldier's tomb.

Meets Planinc

LD041129 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1003 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, had talks today with Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola and president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party, who is paying an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia. The talks were held in the presence of Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Ivo Margan, Federal Executive Council member; Ivo Kustrak SFRY ambassador to Angola, Afonso van Dumen, member of the Central Committee and secretary for international relations of the MPLA; Paulo Jorge, minister of external affairs; Francisco Romao da Silva, ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola to the SFRY; and others. The talks afforded an opportunity to reaffirm the cordial friendly relations and cooperation that exist between our two countries.

The two statesmen explained the current international situation in Yugoslavia and Angola, especially dwelling on economic conditions in the two countries. It was noted that despite the economic difficulties present in the economies of the two countries, there is an opportunity -- and Yugoslavia and Angola entertain the reciprocal desire -- to promote economic cooperation. The attained level of technology and of rich experience in many branches of the economy of Yugoslavia and its capable cadre can to a considerable extent contribute to the faster development of Angola, that is to say, they can intensify (? our economic ties) both in terms of their volume and quality.

In this context, reference was made to the oil industry, phosphates, agriculture, fishing, and transportation in which (?our) cooperation could acquire greater dimensions.

During the talks, special attention was also paid to the present international economic situation. In addition to noting the lack of willingness of the developed countries to change the existing unfavorable situation which is grieviously affecting the developing countries, the need was stressed to strengthen mutual cooperation along the South-South line, whereby the developing countries could promote their development and at the same time consolidate their independent position.

Meets Markovic

LD042218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1828 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held talks today with Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola and of the MPLA-Labor Party, who is paying an official and friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency.

The talks were attended by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary in the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dr Ivo Kustrak, SFRY ambassador to the People's Republic of Angola; and others. On the Angolan side, the talks were attended by Afonso van Dumen, member of the Central Committee and secretary for international relations of the MPLA-Labor Party, Paulo Jorge, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and minister of external affairs of the People's Republic of Angola; and Francisco Romao da Silva, Angolan ambassador to the SFRY.

It was stated in the talks -- which were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and in the spirit of full mutual understanding -- that relations between the LCY and the MPLA-Labor Party which have strong traditions dating back to the time of the Angolan people's liberation struggle, are successfully developing on the basis of the principles of independence, equality, and mutual respect.

Both sides expressed interest in and readiness for further promotion of this cooperation. It was concluded that favorable possibilities for this exist.

President dos Santos spoke about the development of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola thus far and the orientation of the MPLA-Labor Party in the building of socialism in keeping with the specific conditions of the country and relying on its own forces.

Dos Santos spoke about attempts to solve the problems of southern Africa and Angola's efforts to secure international conditions for its own peaceful, independent socialist development on the bases of strict adherence to the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference.

Dragoslav Markovic spoke about the LCY's experiences in the struggle for the development of socialist self-management and present conditions in Yugoslavia, particularly the Long-Term Program of Stabilization. He also expressed the LCY's solidarity and support for the Angolan people's struggle against external pressures and in overcoming its difficulties, emphasizing our wish for the further successful development of Angola as an independent, socialist, and nonaligned country.

Markovic also said that the LCY and our country offer all-round support and assistance to the liberation movements of Africa. He emphasized that the LC supports the demands for the independence of Namibia and SWAPO as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people. The solution to this problem [word indistinct] only in observance of UN decisions and the stand of the Nonaligned Movement. He welcomed the efforts and actions of the Angolan MPLA-Labor Party toward a new process of internal and external stabilization.

Views were also exchanged on other topical international questions and on trends in [word indistinct] and other progressive movements in the world. Both sides particularly emphasized the role of the Nonaligned Movement as an independent, global factor in international relations. Information was also exchanged on the international activities of the LCY and MPLA-Labor Party and of the two countries.

Both sides expressed the conviction that this top-level meeting between the LCY and the MPLA-Labor Party will contribute to the further strengthening of cooperation between the two parties and the two nonaligned countries and to the friendship of the peoples of Yugoslavia and Angola.

At the dinner which Dragoslav Markovic arranged afterward in honor of President dos Santos, the two sides exchanged formal toasts.

Jorge Meets Mojsov

LD041523 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1317 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov and Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge had talks in Belgrade today, their associates participating.

During a wide-ranging exchange of views, reference was made to relations and cooperation between the People's Republic of Angola and the SFRY and to current international questions. During their meeting, the foreign ministers of the two friendly and nonaligned countries discussed current world problems such as restoring detente, European security, disarmament, and others. Both sides expressed their concern over the present tension in international relations.

During their meeting, Mojsov and Jorge paid most attention to the development of the situation in Africa as a whole and particularly in southern Africa. Reference was also made to other crisis areas in the world including the present situation in the Middle East. It is understood that they exchanged views on the forthcoming activities of nonaligned countries to which both sides attached special significance.

GOVERNMENT PROCLAIMS MOURNING DAY FOR TOURE

AU021234 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1040 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 29 (TANJUG) -- On the death of President of Guinea Ahmed Sekou Toure, the Federal Government of Yugoslavia has proclaimed Friday March 30 as a day of mourning in Yugoslavia.

UNESCO'S M'BOW PRESS CONFERENCE IN ZAGREB

AU031415 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Mar 84 p 2

[R. Arsenic report]

[Text] Zagreb, 28 Mar -- Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, director general of UNESCO, who is paying an official visit to our country, yesterday visited Dubrovnik where he held talks on the protection of the cultural heritage in the Adriatic region. He arrived in Zagreb last night. In the morning M'Bow first visited the Rudjer Boskovic Institute where talks were held about management and self-management in a large scientific organization, and then the Zagreb University Rector's Office where he discussed current issues of university education.

During a press conference prior to his departure from Zagreb, the director general of UNESCO noted that the cooperation between Yugoslavia and UNESCO could be considerably broader than it has been to date, especially in the scientific-technological field and, of course, in culture and information as well.

In reply to journalists' questions connected with the latest criticism made by United States about UNESCO's activitiy, M'Bow said, in brief: The United Nations was founded in 1945 for the purpose of fighting for peace and cooperation in the world. The role of UNESCO is to do this in the field of culture, science, and information, and the organization has tried to do so within the framework of its competence. These attacks on UNESCO are being made precisely because of such a role and activity.

M'Bow also pointed out that UNESCO cannot be an organization beyond politics, because it is an intergovernmental organization in which delegates raise the issues demanded of them by their governments. UNESCO is, however, an international cooperation organization, which means that interests are being coordinated and decisions made by the widest consensus. This is why, M'Bow said, one cannot speak about any kind of domination of a majority over minority, because all countries are equal and the decisions adopted are a result of very long debates and gathering of opinions. Both the program and budget of UNESCO for the latest period have been adopted in this way, he added, and only one country voted against.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY

LD031122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0735 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session last night which was chaired by President Mika Spiljak. Questions pertaining to Yugoslavia's international activity were discussed.

President Spiljak briefed the SFRY Presidency on the results of his official and friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia. The Presidency made the assessment that this visit and the talks with President Gustav Husak and other senior leaders, which occurred in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, will contribute to further cooperation between our peoples and countries in all the areas, on the basis of equality and reciprocal respect and mutal advantage, coupled with full respect for their own paths of internal development and different international positions. Having made a positive evaluation of the high level of bilateral cooperation between the two countries in all areas, and especially in commodity exchange, the Presidency noted with satisfaction that realistic conditions existed for even faster promotion of higher forms of economic cooperation during the ensuing period.

The importance was stressed during the session of the joint assessment, manifested during the exchange of views on current international problems, on the need for active work for the sake of preserving peace in Europe and the world, mitigating tension in international relations, and reviving detente and negotiations concerning the solution of acute international problems to which the entire Yugoslav political activity is channelled, especially within the ambit of the Nonaligned Movement.

The session discussed and approved the report on the official and friendly visit which the president of the SFRY Presidency, Mika Spiljak, will soon make to the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria. The reports on the visits which the president of the People's Republic of Angola, Eduardo dos Santos, and the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, will be paying to our country within the next few days were also discussed and approved.

Other questions pertaining to the constitutional domain of the SFRY Presidency were also discussed.

ZARKOVIC WARNS AGAINST DIVIDING BY NATIONALITY

AU031618 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Mar 84 p 2

[Report on statement by Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, made in the talks with the Ulcinj, Montenegro economic-political aktiv — date and place not given]

[Text] The counting of people according to their nationality is necessary for bureaucracy, and these classifications of the workers class are typical for bureaucracy so that it can more easily manipulate it. However, this cannot be typical for Communists, or rather they must know that they make a great ideological mistake when they get into this state of affairs. If classifications must be made at all, then they must be along the line: Who favors self-management and who not, who works and who is an idler. Even in the war we did not differentiate ourselves according to nationality, but according to who favors partisans and who Chetniks, or rather who favors the occupier's goals. All those who participated in the ranks of our revolution vividly remember that the Albanians, Muslims, or members of any of our peoples and nationalities were perfectly safe in our ranks.

This means: National affiliation is not the most vital characteristic of people, and it is up to Communists to achieve a true linkage of the class and national element. Finally, it must be known that the same results will not be achieved when national interests are defined by bureaucracy, or when this is done by the workers class.

Other completely wrong divisions also exist in our country. Well, for instance, according to some people in Kosovo are divided between the Albanians and all others, and this, understandably, does not correspond to the truth. People in Kosovo are divided only into those who are loyal to the idea and reality of self-managing socialism, irrespective of which nationality they may belong, and irredentists.

Moreover, we can be divided into those who wage a struggle to implement the economic stabilization goals and those who do not want to implement them, we can be divided into consistent and inconsistent Communists, into those who respect the law and those who do not. Well, this last thing can be best seen in the example of Ulcinj. You had a large number of usurpers of social property, that is, of those who do not respect either social or ethical norms. You, too, have recently seriously tackled this phenomenon. You have done the same with the so-called unlicensed construction, by fighting for respect for the general town planning. For this reason, your overall action aimed at introducing order in the field of using the social land and at protecting social property in general must be positively assessed, irrespective of who is involved. Finally, we must get used to a society that has decided to defend itself from various attacks, beginning from usurpations of the social property and self-managing rights, and from the counterrevolutionary and irredentists pressures.

Well, here is a multitude of opportunities for a true differentiation of Communists, working people, and citizens. Therefore, there are a lot of opportunities for a counting according to value, and not for divisions according to national affiliations.

LCY CC PRESIDIUM CONSIDERS ECONOMIC TASKS

LD040625 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1744 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- At a session chaired by Dragoslav Markovic today, the LCY Central Committee Presidium considered tasks in carrying out further stabilization measures, particularly in connection with unfreezing prices in the course of realizing the first stage of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program in 1984. Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], submitted the introductory report.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium concluded that the adoption of measures planned for realizing the 1984 stabilization program was running behind schedule and noted that this applied both to the organs in the federation and to those in the republics and provinces. It was stressed that the working class, working people in associated labor, and all the socialist forces in society expected and demanded from all the factors in organizing the struggle for the realization of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program to carry out their tasks in good time and especially those tasks which ensured the completion of the first stage of the stabilization program.

In this connection, the need was stressed to adopt as speedily as possible all the indispensable planned measures of economic policy and changes in the systemic laws with the aim of carrying out the tasks of socioeconomic development and economic policy this year.

The Presidency supported the basic intentions and essence of the measures being prepared by the organs of the federation, with the aim of further reviving productivity, production, and export on a high quality basis, as well as reducing the material burden on the economy and increasing its reproductive capacity, achieving the financial consolidation of the economy, banks, and other users of social funds, reducing all the forms of consumption and of forming prices keeping their movement in harmony with the stabilization program.

It was pointed out that all the measures and activities in the field of economic policy and economic system which lay immediately ahead and which would mean exacerbated conditions of economic activity had to be consistently aimed at strengthening the self-managing positions and responsibilities of the workers in the organizations of associated labor and the socialist self-managing production relations as a whole.

The tasks in the present stage of realization of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program were complex and difficult. Their realization called for major changes in socioeconomic relations, economic activity, and the behavior of all the social subjects. They could be successfully carried out only through intensified concrete work and mutual coordination of activities of all the social subjects in the country, which presupposed the adoption of measures and launching of actions by all the organs and organizations in the country within the sphere of their competence and responsibility in the system and along the line of the consistent realization of the stabilization program and development of socialist self-management. The social and political coordination of the realization of the tasks of economic stabilization at all levels should [words indistinct] in the Socialist Alliance as the front of our society's organized socialist forces.

The Presidium noted that an unfavourable climate had been created in the public over the past few days in connection with the [word indistinct] unfreezing of prices and switching over to the formation of the prices of some of the products and services in keeping with market conditions.

In this connection, the Presidium stressed that the FEC and other organs in the federation, in the socialist republics and in the socialist autonomous provinces, as well as in other sociopolitical communities, should formuate and prepare a concrete and complete program for leaving behind the state of frozen prices, that they should select the measures, exponents, and time limits for the realization of this program, and that inspectorates and all other responsible organs and organizations and mechanisms of the political and economic system should be involved in efforts to ensure that the agreed policy of prices was consistently carried out.

It was necessary to be most resolute in preventing any attempts at unjustified price increases, various forms of monopolistic behavior in that connection, the phenomena of keeping goods away from the market, making the sale of goods conditional, and other speculative behavior. The Presidium considered that after the unfreezing of prices, the situation should be monitored on a daily basis by the self-managing organs of the organizations of associated labor, organs of the chambers, the socialist alliance, trade unions, and organs of the sociopolitical communities. All the necessary sociopolitical, and legislative measures and actions should be adopted in order to ensure that the formation and movement of prices took place within the framework of the agreed stabilization policy.

Members, organizations, and leaderships had their political role and responsibilities in the realization of the agreed policy of prices and other measures of economic stabilization. This meant that they should make their contribution to the implementation of the policy of prices in an organized, disciplined, and responsible manner in every organization of associated labor, in every environment, in every sociopolitical community. All the Communists who acted counter to the agreed policy had to be called to account politically and removed from leading offices.

We shall only be able to carry out the measures and tasks of the stabilization policy through the well thought-out and organized activity of the broadest people's masses, and above all workers in associated labor and the delegate system, especially the council's of associated labor, in which members of the League of Communists should constantly be active on a daily basis.

Carrying out numerous immediate tasks of the economic stabilization policy calls for steps to ensure political unity in the League of Communists, especially in its leadership. This is of the greatest political importance now, because on this depends the success of the LCY actions in connection with realizing the stabilization program.

The Presidium considers that in April this year there should be sessions of the central and provincial committees and other meetings in the League of Communists at which programs of concrete tasks and actions in the League of Communists would be finalized and Communists would be made duty-bound to implement economic policy measures consistently in all the organizations of associated labor and all sociopolitical communities. The LCY Central Committee Presidium will maintain a constant watch of the course and contents of the political and social [word indistinct] and should encourage any activity aimed at consistently realizing the stabilization program through strengthening the role of the working class and working people and through developing socialist self-managing relations.

The Presidium considered the ideopolitical issues concerning the adoption of a social agreement on the common foundations and criteria for self-managing settling of relations in the course of acquiring and distributing income [words indistinct]. The introductory report was submitted by Stojan Stojcevski, president of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia.

During the discussion, support was given to the approach to and foundations of the agreement. Attention was drawn to the need to exert further efforts to ensure that the social agreement is adopted as soon as possible, and that it is consistently based on the principles of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. All the solutions given in the agreement should strengthen the position of the working people in associated labor in the acquisition and distribution of income from the point of view of their motivation in favor of higher production and productivity and the attainment of other goals of the stabilization policy, application of economic criteria in the acquisition distribution, use of income, and timely settling of all relations in this sphere of production.

ECONOMIC STATISTICS FOR 1983 PUBLISHED

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[D.V. report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 26 Mar -- If everything that Sjemsit Durici, director general of the Social Accounting Service, conveyed to the journalists at a press conference could be stated in one sentence, one would say: The results of economic operations in 1983 were somewhat better than in the previous years, but they were not good. More precisely, they are favorable only in certain fields, such as exports, and in the reproduction ability of the economy, which was somewhat stronger, but in all other fields a significant deviation from the set targets was registered.

Even exports did not reach the planned level; their overall volume was the same as in 1982, but exports to the hard currency countries increased by 13 percent and the trade deficit with these countries was reduced by 50 percent. Industrial production revived in the second half of the year, but it increased by only 1.3 percent instead of the planned 2 percent. Spending increased less than revenue or net income.

The average annual increase of prices of industrial products was 32 percent, of agricultural produce 54 percent, of retail prices 39 percent, "and the cost of living increased by 11 percent [as published]. (As we know, the increase in the price index in December as against December 1982 was higher than these averages).

Because of higher prices, nominal increases in income were high: gross revenue increased by 45.8 percent, income by 40 percent, and distributed income by 41 percent. Production costs increased by 47.8 percent, which was about 2 percentage points more than gross revenue. Therefore, income increased by about 5.5 percentage points less than revenue.

The economy's share in income fell from 61.2 percent in 1982 to 58.1 percent in 1983, continuing the trend that began in 1980. In contrast to previous years, the fall was not ascribed to public and common spending but to an increase in the interest rates. Interest payments on loans increased from 203 billion dinars in 1982 to 395.9 in 1983. Because of great dependence on bank loans, the high interest rates did not result in a decrease of the volume of loans: They were 44 percent higher by the end of 1983 than in 1982.

The closing accounts of associated labor organizations show that the portion of income allocated to accumulation and reserves increased by 43.1 percent in comparison with 1982, and the portion allocated to personal incomes and common spending by 30 percent. The average personal monthly income in 1983 amounted to 15,992 dinars and in real terms was 9.7 percent lower than in 1982. There was no serious advance in the association of labor and pooling of resources, which represented only 12.4 percent of gross revenue.

In 1983, 93.7 billion dinars more were distributed than earned. Overall current losses amounted to 117.6 billion dinars and were 80.4 percent higher than in 1982. The proportion of losses to income earned increased from 3.5 percent in 1982 to 4.5 percent in 1983. About one half of these losses were incurred in electricity generation, petroleum processing, chemical industry, food industry, and electrical engineering.

CHAMBER OF ECONOMY: 1984 EXPORT, IMPORT DATA

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["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 3 (TANJUG) -- In the first quarter of this year, the Yugoslav commodity exports to hard-currency markets rose 7 percent over the same period last year and reached the value of 1,378 billion dollars. The recorded growth was, however, only one-third of the planned, it was announced in the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy today, Monday.

In the first quarter of this year, Yugoslavia's exports to developed Western countries recorded the highest increase, one of 22 percent over the same period last year.

Yugoslavia's overall exports for the first quarter of this year amounted to 2,072 billion dollars, which was 1 percent below the figure recorded for the same period last year.

At the same time, Yugoslav imports were reduced by 6 percent in relation to the first quarter of last year and amounted to 2,313 billion dollars.

Yugoslavia's exports to the clearing area dropped by 14 percent over the first quarter of last year down to 694 million dollars. Exports to the developing countries also dropped, by 22 percent, so that Yugoslavia's overall trade deficit amounted to 241 million dollars at the end of March.

BRIEFS

CREDIT AGREEMENT WITH USSR -- Moscow, April 4 (TANJUG) -- Two agreements on financial cooperation were signed here today (Wednesday) by Associated Belgrade Bank and the Soviet Selhozpromexport firm. Under one, the Soviet firm undertook to deliver agricultural machinery and equipment on credit through the Belgrade bank to farm organizations and agro-kombinats in Yugoslavia during 1984-1985. The other provides for joint appearance by Associated Belgrade Bank and Selhozpromexport on third markets, and opens up prospects for Yugoslav participation in the construction of agro-industrial complexes in other countries. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1747 GMT 4 Apr 84 LD]

USSR INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION -- Moscow, 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Dragutin Kosovac, chairman of the Energoinvest management board. They discussed questions of cooperation and collaboration between the Yugoslav and Soviet machine building industries. Kosovac discussed the same issues with Soviet First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Zhuravlev. Energoinvest has long-term business arrangements with Soviet machine building firms. As a result of these arrangements, the average Energoinvest annual exports to the USSR range between $220 million and $300 million. At the same time, Energoinvest imports Soviet equipment, oil, and gas to the value of about $400 million. Cooperation between Energoinvest and the Soviet machine building enterprises is being constantly updated with new ranges of goods from both sides. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1121 GMT 4 Apr 84 LD]